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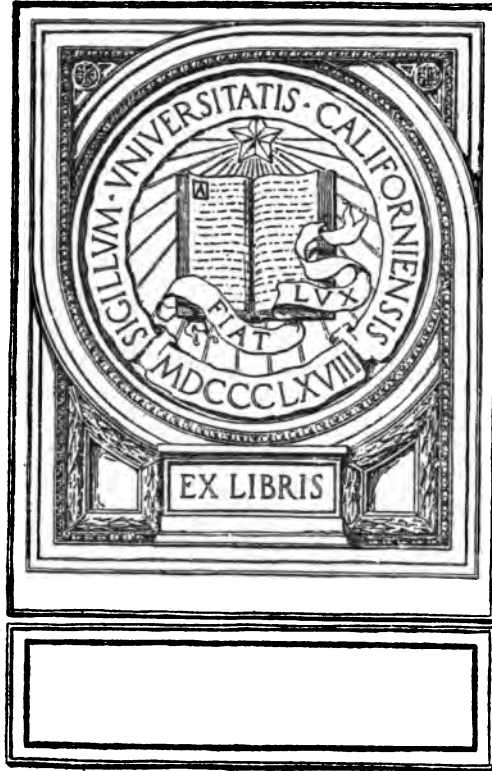
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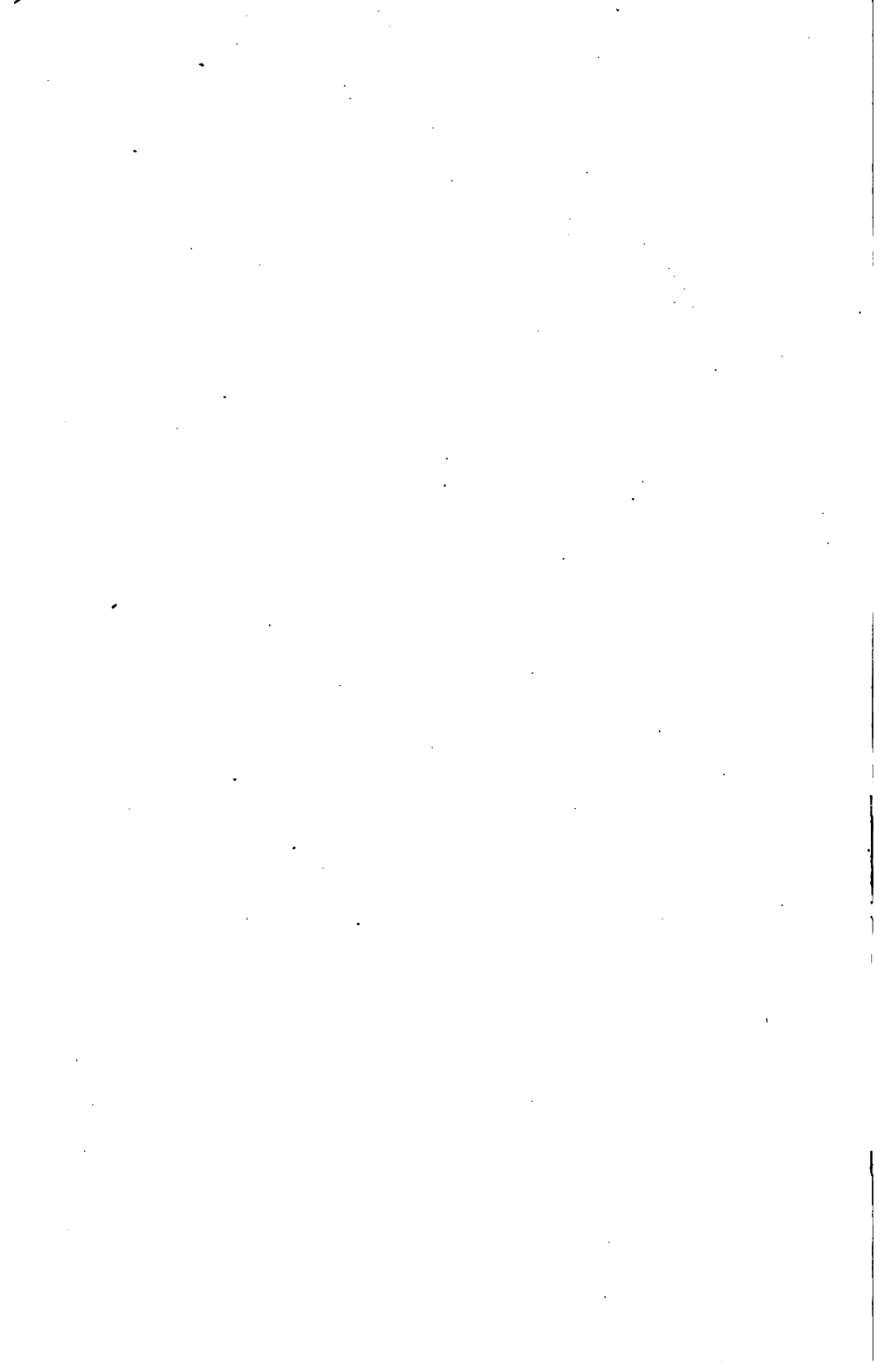
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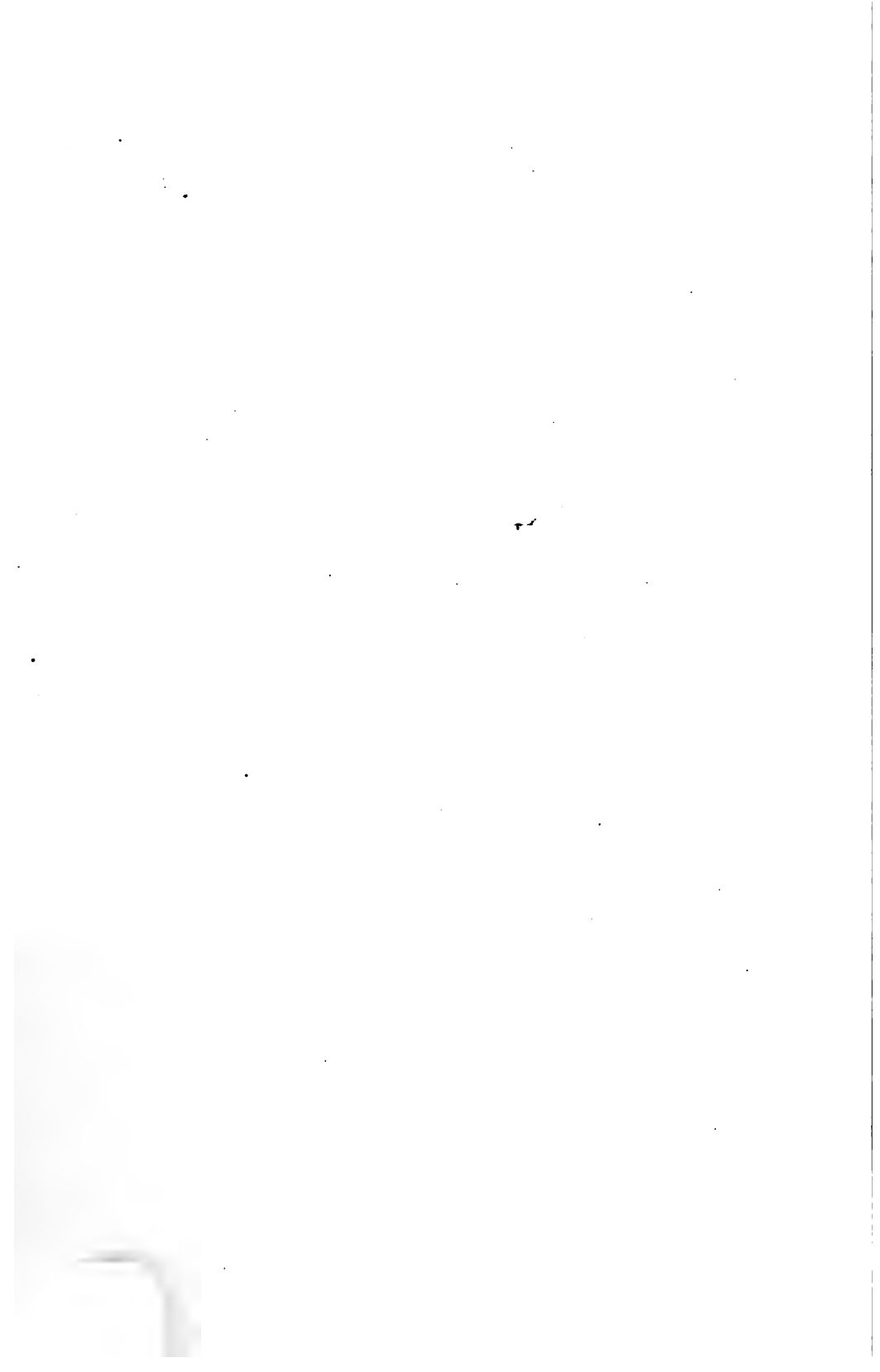
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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN PENNSYLVANIA AND
IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1913.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

VOL. XVII. NO. 1.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1913.





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OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XVII

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BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, LITT.D.

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The First White Man in Pennsylvania and in Lancaster County.

There are probably not a half-dozen persons in this audience who can name the first white man who set his feet on the soil that to-day constitutes the great State of Pennsylvania. And yet that comparatively unknown man had one of the most remarkable, romantic, and, I regret to say, tragic careers that ever fell to the lot of explorer or discoverer in the New World or the Old.

Why, you may ask, has the name and fame of this man, called by the historian, Parkman, "the dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers," not appeared long ago in all our histories and school books, to be known of all men? I will tell you. He was a Frenchman, who came to Canada, or New France, as it was called in those early times, with that noble and commanding figure and explorer, Samuel De Champlain, who made his first voyage to America in 1603—he made ten in all—founded Quebec in 1608, and, later, became Lieutenant Governor of Canada, where most of his life was spent, and where he died. With Champlain this young man of eighteen years came to America in 1608; he never returned to Europe; the rest of his days were passed among the various Indian tribes of Canada, New York, the Lake region and Pennsylvania. Although acquainted with many Indian dialects, he spoke no European tongue save his own. He wrote no books, nothing descriptive of what he saw and did, and it is only through his connection with the French officials and explorers in

Canada, his verbal recitals and the writings of Champlain and the Jesuit missionaries, Sagard, Le Caron, Brebeuf, Ballif, and others, that we learn the story of his dauntless courage, perseverance and achievements.

The facts bearing on the life, wanderings and discoveries of Etienne Brulé are not satisfactory as a whole, and, besides, are so scattered and sometimes so meagre as to leave much to be desired. Although able to write, he left no written records, never made any, so far as is known, and what is known of him is through the writings of his contemporaries and associates, especially those of that eminent voyager, commander and ruler, Samuel de Champlain. The narratives of the latter's voyages and operations in New France are our main source of information. A number of other writers, especially the Jesuit Fathers, who came in contact with him; Francis Parkman, the eminent historian; John Gilmary Shea, Charles A. Hanna, Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, and especially in Mr. Willshire Butterfield's sketch of Brulé's explorations may be consulted.

Of the French and Champlain it has been truly said:

"Long before the ice-coated plains of Plymouth listened to the rugged psalmody of the Puritans, the solitudes of Western New York and the stern wilderness of Lake Huron were trodden by the iron heel of the soldier and the sandaled feet of the Franciscan friars. France was the true pioneer of the great West. They who bore the fleur-de-lis were always in the van, patient, daring, indomitable, and foremost in this bright roll of forest chivalry stands the half-forgotten name of Samuel de Champlain.

"His books mark the man—all for

his theme and purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth."¹

Early Explorations and Settlements on the Delaware River.

But let us leave our hero, if we may call him such, for a little while, and try to unravel the somewhat tangled story of the early visits of European nations to our shores for the purpose of commerce and colonization. Beyond all question, the Delaware River and its adjacent country have become among the notable places in New World history. Not the Rhine nor the Tiber has been more strenuously battled for than this great Pennsylvania river by nations eager to extend their trade and territorial conquests. Allow me to rehearse the story briefly, as it bears close relation to my main theme, and shows who first colonized or attempted to colonize the region which in after years became the Province of William Penn.

John Smith, the renowned soldier, sailor, explorer and general adventurer, landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. He made several expeditions up the Chesapeake Bay, and came within a few miles of the Pennsylvania line, but historians are pretty well agreed that he never planted foot on Pennsylvania soil. Two years later Hendrick Hudson, also an Englishman, but at that time in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed along the American coast and entered New York harbor; he also sailed up the Delaware Bay and river, but he, too, failed to ascend the latter far enough to reach Pennsylvania, but

¹Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*; p. 420.

his discovery of the river gave the Dutch their claim to the territory on the banks of that stream. Cornelius Hendrickson, another Dutch skipper, also sailed up the Delaware as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1614, it is alleged, but this claim has not been accepted by some writers. Still another Dutch sailor, Captain Cornelius Mey, sent out by the Dutch West India Company in 1623, sailed up the Delaware and built a trading post named Fort Nassau, where the city of Greencastle, N. J., now stands. He gave his name to one of the capes at the entrance of the bay. Of course, he passed along the Pennsylvania shore also and possibly landed on Pennsylvania territory, and must, after Hendrickson, be the explorer to have come within sight of our shores.

The First Permanent Settlement in Pennsylvania.

The next explorers to come along were a party of Dutchmen sent out from Holland under the auspices of David Peterson De Vries, one of the finest characters among the early explorers of the New World. He proved to be intelligent, energetic and humane. They reached the place where Lewes, Delaware, now stands, built a substantial house, or fort, defended by palisades, and began a settlement. Up to their arrival in 1631 no white men had made permanent settlements on the east bank of the Delaware River. The colony was called "Swanendal," or the valley of the swans. In the following year De Vries himself came over. He reached his little settlement in December, 1632. Upon his arrival at Swanendal, he found his palisaded house burned down. He says in his narrative: "I found lying here and there the skulls and bones of our peo-

ple and the heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them." There had been trouble with the natives and this had been the unfortunate result. De Vries re-established friendly relations with the Indians, and there was no further trouble with them. He proceeded up the river in his little vessel, the "Squirrel." He wintered on what is now called Tinicum Island, which is to-day part of Delaware county. This is the first absolutely authenticated settlement made by Europeans in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1633 De Vries returned to Holland, having left none of his companions behind. Doubtless he had too few men with him or else feared a catastrophe similar to that which overtook the previous colonists. The Dutch continued, however, to carry on a trade on the South River, as the Delaware was then called. In a short time, however, a new Dutch commissary came down from Manhattan and purchased from the natives the land on which Philadelphia is located. Both by right of discovery, occupation and purchase, the Dutch seem to have had a good claim on the Delaware country.

Meanwhile King Charles of England had granted a patent for a district to be called "New Albion" to Sir Edward Plowden. This patent covered all the country between Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland and the Hudson river country, which was claimed, and, in fact, occupied by the Dutch on Manhattan Island and the adjacent territory. Plowden came over, remained several years, mostly in Virginia, did nothing, and went back to England without ever having settled a single soul on his "paper colony" of New Albion.

Next came an expedition which had its birth in the fertile brain of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and his able minister, Alex. Oxenstierne, and was commanded by Peter Minuet. It has been called a Swedish colony, and it was one, but of the capital required to set it afloat, half was subscribed in Holland, while most of the cargo and crew came from that country, and nearly all the colonists, sixty in number, were Dutch, the rest being Swedes, Finns and Germans. The two ships composing the expedition sailed late in 1637, and entered the Delaware in March, 1638, passing up the river as far as the mouth of the Brandywine. Here a debarkation was made of all who were to remain, and the necessary buildings for their comfort and safety erected. Seeds were sown and gardens planted. The first "permanent" settlement on Pennsylvania soil was on that spot, all that had been done before by the Dutch having been destroyed or abandoned.

So much as to the early attempts at settlement within the present State of Pennsylvania. But an equally interesting chapter remains to be told of the attempts to gain and maintain complete possession of this new land of promise. The Dutch Governor of Manhattan, New York, at this time was William Kieft. Some traders informed him of what was going on in the waters of the Delaware, and he left no time in protesting against the action of the Swedes in occupying what he claimed was Dutch territory. He declared "The whole South River in New Netherlands has been many years in our possession, and has been secured by us with forts above and below, and has been sealed with our blood, which has happened even during your (Swedes) direction of New

Netherlands, and is well known to you." ² Minuet paid no attention to this protest, but proceeded to complete his fort; log houses were built, a large store of corn was procured from the natives; meat was also collected and more land purchased, the latter extending from the head of the bay to the falls of Trenton. By July, Minuet, having secured a cargo of peltries in the way of trade, sailed for home, leaving twenty-four persons in his new settlement of Christina. William Penn was not yet born when the Swedes began this settlement. It is true this colony of New Sweden did not long continue, but it marks a notable era in Pennsylvania history.³

These Swedes appear to have been more liberal in their dealings with the natives than either the Dutch at Manhattan or the English at Jamestown, and presently secured much of the trade these nations had previously carried on with the Indians.

More Troubles Among the Contending Nationalities.

In 1635, the acting Governor of Virginia, Captain West, having heard of the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, sent an agent with a few soldiers up to Fort Nassau and took it. But this news having reached Van Twiller, the Dutch Governor of Manhattan, the latter lost no time in sending down a force of soldiers, captured the intruders and sent them prisoners up to Manhattan; later, however, returning them to Virginia, where they arrived just as another English party was about starting up to their assistance.

In 1640 another English party made

²Jenkin's History of Pennsylvania; vol. I, p. 72.

³Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal; vol. I.

its appearance on the river. This time they came from the North, from the New Haven colony, which had learned of the great profits that were being made out of the fur trade with the natives. Late in 1640, a tract of land had been purchased from the Indians, who were always ready to sell land when a new purchaser came along, by Captain Nathaniel Turner, which included both sides of the Delaware at Passayunk, which is included within the present site of Philadelphia, and where a fortified trading post was built. This settlement did not disturb the Dutch much, and was abandoned within two or three years.

The Dutch at last determined to get rid of the Swedes by force of arms, and causes were soon found for open hostilities. The result was that a strong force was sent from the New Netherlands in August, 1655, which captured the Swedish forts and ended forever all Sweden's sway on the Delaware. From 1655 to 1664, a period of nine years, the Dutch remained in absolute possession.

But even then there was trouble with Lord Baltimore, the owner of the province of Maryland, who, under his patent, claimed part of the territory lying on Delaware Bay, and sent an official at the head of a small embassy to require the Dutch to vacate the disputed country. Nothing further came of it at that time.

Trouble of a more serious character once more arose when King Charles, in 1663, granted to his brother, James, the Duke of York, a patent for all the land "from the head of the Connecticut river to the source of the Hudson, and thence to the east side of Delaware Bay."⁴

That grant included every acre of

⁴Duke of York Book of Laws.

land settled, occupied and claimed by the Dutch and the Swedes since the discovery of those regions by Henry Huson. It also meant war between England and the Netherlands. The Duke of York was at that time Lord High Admiral of England, and promptly sent a fleet against the Dutch possessions in America—an expedition the latter were unable to resist. On the 20th of August, 1664, the flag of New Amsterdam was lowered. The hostile ships soon appeared thereafter in the Delaware, and, after some show of resistance on the part of Fort Arnstel, that place also hauled down its flag, and all of what once had been the New Netherlands passed under English control.

But once more there came a change of ownership. War broke out in Europe between England and the Netherlands. In August, 1673, a very strong Dutch squadron appeared before New Amsterdam; resistance was in vain, and again the Dutch flag waved in triumph over the island of Manhattan and the city was once more a Dutch possession. The Delaware colony was also given up. The Dutch restoration lasted little more than a year. The war in Europe ended, and by the treaty of Westminster, 1673-4, Holland gave back to England her colonies on the North and South rivers—the Hudson and the Delaware—and to that country they remained attached until the American Revolution of 1776-83 gave them to their present owners. From the foregoing we have seen what peoples came near or into Pennsylvania waters and on her soil, and who made settlements there. Of them all we can single out no particular individual who may be entitled to that honor.

The Real Pioneer Makes His Appearance.

But I now introduce a man, a European, who, it can be shown on proof that cannot be denied or set aside, traversed our State from its present northern to its southern boundary, and then passed through the Province of Maryland, and down the Chesapeake Bay to where it mingles its waters with those of the Atlantic. That man was Etienne Brulé (Aye-tee-ane Brulay) a young Frenchman, who, as has been stated, came to New France (Canada) at the age of eighteen years, and spent the remainder of his life in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, and the regions further westward. It is of him a great historian speaks when he calls Champlain's guide and interpreter "The Dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers."⁵ Not much is known of Brulé's early life. He was born at Champigny, near Paris, about the year 1592. He came to America with Samuel Champlain. That intrepid explorer and discoverer came to New France in 1608, on his first voyage, with the supplies for the colony that was to be founded at Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. He was one of eight out of the twenty who survived the hardships and sickness that fell upon the little colony during that hard Canadian winter. Champlain had made an earlier voyage to the new world in 1603, not as commander, however, but as an explorer, to spy out the new lands, open up trade with the natives and to advance the interests of France generally. Before his return he visited Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico, and the Isthmus of Panama, where "his bold and active mind conceived the plan of a ship canal across the

⁵Francis Parkman.

Isthmus." In all Champlain made ten voyages to America, the first in 1603 and the last in 1633. He died in Canada.

As Lieutenant General of the new colony, Champlain had ample powers to carry on the work intended. He could make war and treaties with the natives as the circumstances seemed to make those steps necessary, and undertake explorations and discoveries. In short, his mission was to found a French colony and open up traffic with the Indians. He early came into contact with certain Indian tribes of Algonquin lineage who inhabited that part of New France, and especially with the Hurons, who occupied the region of Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Before leaving for France he held by special appointment a meeting with that tribe, which had long been warring with the Iroquois, or Five Nations' Confederacy. In traveling toward the appointed place of meeting, Champlain and his little party of twelve white men and sixty Indians was encountered by a band of Iroquois, when a fight ensued. A few musket shots by the white men sent the enemy about in wild dismay and the campaign for the time being was over. Champlain returned to the French settlements, but his allies had invited him to visit them at their more remote towns, and he agreed to do so.

It was at this period that Brulé appears on the scene for the first time. Champlain kept his promise and met his allies at the place agreed upon, taking with him the "young lad" Brulé. Only a part of the Indians had arrived, but, unexpectedly, another canoe load came in with the unwelcome intelligence that a portion of his allies were engaged in a desperate battle with a body of Iroquois war-

riors, who had erected some strong defenses and were making a successful resistance. The assistance and skill of Champlain prevailed, and the enemy were completely defeated. Fifteen Iroquois warriors were captured alive; the rest were either killed or drowned. Champlain was able to save only one of the captives; the rest were doomed to be tortured and killed later, and one of them was eaten.

"The Call of the Wild."

It was on this occasion that Brulé's character for the first time came to the front. "The call of the wild" came upon him, and he expressed a desire to go with the Hurons to their homes when the other Frenchmen with Champlain returned to Quebec. Champlain wisely decided to grant his request in case the Indians would take him along. A Huron chief, Iroquet by name, had taken a fancy to the young lad and agreed to receive him, care for him in the Huron country, and return him to his friends in the following year, when another meeting was to be held, meanwhile treating young Brulé as his own son. But when Iroquet made his agreement known to the other Indians they refused to ratify his bargain. They feared the boy might be harmed, sicken and die, and then they would be held responsible for his death, and the French take vengeance upon them in consequence. Champlain rose to the requirements of the situation, and called all the chiefs together. He asked them what they meant by their refusal to take the boy with them. "By keeping your promise we shall become closer friends. If you do not, I will have nothing further to do with you," and more bold talk to the same effect. The boy said he would adapt

himself to their way of living, to their food and wild life, and, if sickness came upon him, it should be no cause for complaint. To all this the chiefs at length replied that they would take the young boy with them, but as a pledge of good faith would send one of their brightest young men with Champlain to Europe, to learn the French language, and, upon his return, to be able to tell them all he saw and learned. Champlain agreed to the proposal, and a young Huron, named by the French Savignon, was accordingly carried away with them and taken along to France by Champlain. There was to be a meeting in the following June, when the young Frenchman and Indian were to be returned to their respective friends.

The transaction seems to show the wise forethought of Champlain. The necessity of good and trusty interpreters was one of the supreme needs of all the peoples who founded colonies in America. Where the language was imperfectly understood there was always room for misunderstandings, real or pretended. A correct knowledge of the Indian dialects could only be obtained by men, and especially young men, living for long periods of time among the natives. No man realized this more fully than Champlain. We are told that, in addition to Brulé, certain other grown-up boys or men, named Nicolet, Marsolet, Hertel and Marguerie, were also placed among different Indian tribes to acquire a correct knowledge of their several dialects, between the years 1608 and 1620. With these young men at hand, communication between the French and natives was at once accurate and easy. Had the Quaker Government of Pennsylvania early shown like wisdom, there would have been far less

cause for trouble and misunderstandings with the natives. Almost the only reliable interpreter Pennsylvania had in early provincial days was John Conrad Weiser, who when a lad had lived among the Iroquois. Every historical student remembers how, upon one occasion, Shekellamy, the wise and just overlord or commissioner of the Six Nations in Pennsylvania, in his old age lamented to Weiser that the latter was now old and could not expect to live many years longer, and then there would be no one competent to take his place. It is true that some of the Indian traders at times acted as interpreters, and, while their acquaintance with the Indian languages was sufficient for purposes of barter, it was hardly adapted to meet the niceties of diplomacy, for which purpose their services were mainly required.

Upon his return from France in the following year, 1611, Champlain quietly set out to meet the Hurons, according to promise, accompanied by the young Indian hostage, Savignon. It was a joyous meeting; Brulé was welcomed with open arms by Champlain, while the same welcome was extended to the young Huron by his tribesmen. Champlain in his narrative says: "I saw also my servant, who was dressed in the costume of the savages, and had learned the Huron language very well."*

He had also acquired a knowledge of the languages spoken by the Montagnais, and other tribes near the Hurons. This knowledge was of inestimable service to Champlain.

Brulé on the Shores of Lake Huron.

During his year in the wilderness, Brulé had not been idle in other directions. He went everywhere he pos-

*See Champlain's Narrative.

sibly could to learn the lay of the land, the number and condition of the natives, and the possibilities for trade. He ascended the Ottawa river from its mouth to its source, a distance of 600 miles, and then crossed over to Lake Huron, being the first white man to see the waters of that great inland sea. In July of this same year, 1611, Champlain's conference with the Indians closed. Two young Frenchmen remained with the Indians, but Brulé returned with Champlain to Quebec.

During the ensuing four years, that is, from July, 1611, to July, 1615, we hear little of Brulé. All that is known is that, in accordance with Champlain's instructions, he made repeated excursions to the various Indian tribes in alliance with the French, learning all he could about the people and the country.

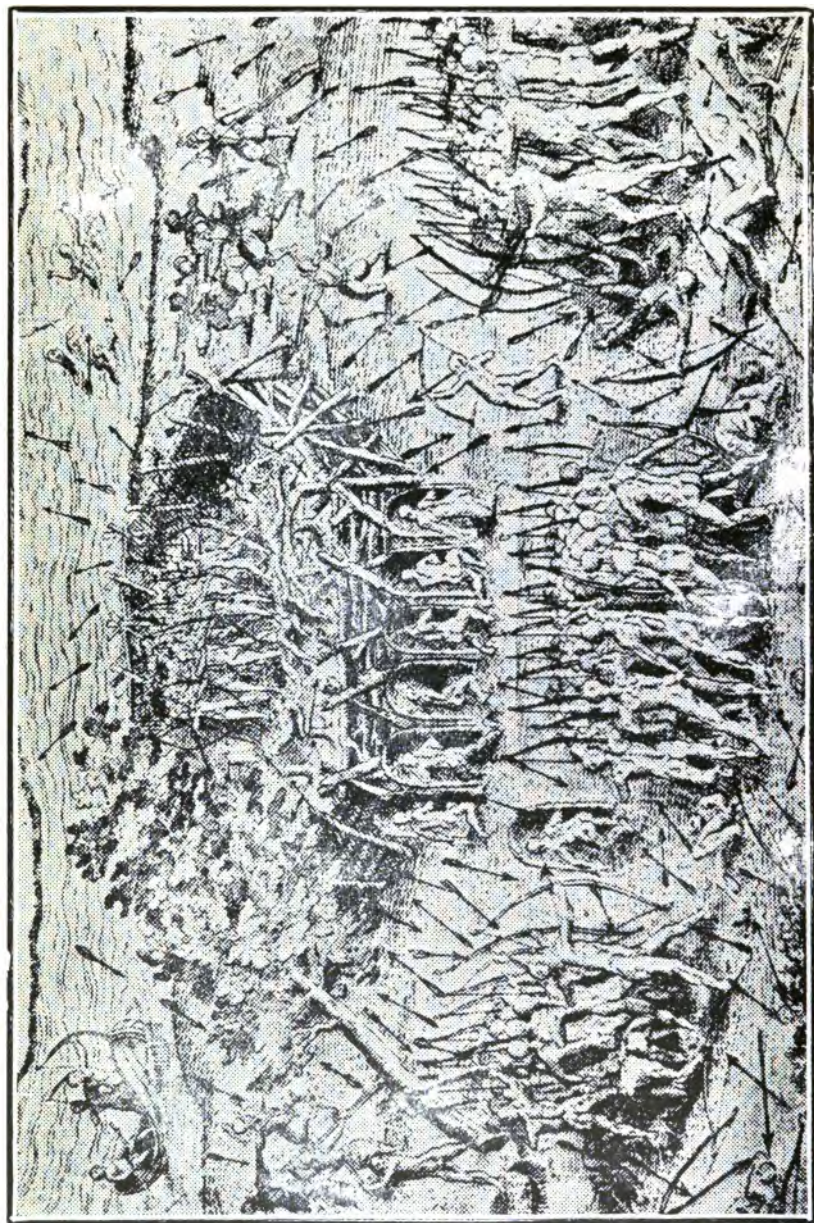
The Five Nations, even at that early day, were a terror to nearly all the tribes between New England and the Carolinas, and westward to the Mississippi. As Lieutenant Governor of Canada, one of Champlain's purposes was to draw as much of the fur trade as possible to Quebec and Montreal. The young men he sent among the different tribes were instructed to encourage this trade in every way. Upon his return from France in 1615, Champlain found an immense concourse of Indians upon the site of the present city of Montreal on their annual trading visit, their canoes laden with the furs secured during the winter. All these Indians were enemies of the Five Nations and in close alliance with the French. They proposed to him a general campaign against that formidable Confederacy, and especially against the Onondagoes, one of the principal members of the Federation. They pro-

posed to assemble a force of 1,500 warriors and make the attack on one of the strongly fortified towns of the Iroquois, despite the fact that, to reach the desired place of attack, involved in the going and coming a march of 1,500 miles, by river and lake, through tangled forests and dreary wastes of swamps, with a motley aggregation of savages who had no adequate supplies for such an expedition, but had to be fed by the chance proceeds of hunting and fishing; the stout heart of Champlain entered into the enterprise.¹

On July 9, 1615, Champlain set out for the place of rendezvous accompanied by only two white men and ten Indians. Of course, one of these whites was the trusted interpreter, Brulé, who was at that time receiving 100 pistoles, something less than \$200, per annum for his services.² All the allies having assembled, and all else being in readiness, the army was about to set out on its roundabout march. How many persons composed it Champlain does not say, but the Frenchmen numbered only ten men. At this moment, however, came the news that another tribe with whom the Five Nations were also at war had decided to join the expedition with 500 warriors. The matter had already been discussed at Montreal, and Brulé and twelve Hurons had set out for their country to complete all the necessary arrangements and hurry these 500 to the scene of action by a fixed time. Brulé had been successful, and the tidings now received to the effect that the Carantonnais, such was the name of the distant tribe of would-be allies, would join the main

¹See Winsor's *Narrative and Colonial History of America*; Vol. 4, pp. 144-5.

²Otis' *Narrative of Champlain's Voyages*. Narrative of 1615.



IROQUOIS FORT, CAPTURED JUNE 10, 1610.

(DRAWN BY CHAMPLAIN.)

force at the Onondagoes' town on the fixed day and take part in the attack.

Champlain and his forces reached the Onondago stronghold on October 10, 1615. "The village was enclosed by four good palisades, which were made of great pieces of wood, interlaced with each other with an opening of not more than half a foot between two, and which were thirty feet high, with galleries after the manner of a parapet, which they had finished with double pieces of wood that were proof against arquebus shots. Moreover, it was near a pond where the water was abundant, and was well supplied with gutters, placed between the palisades, to throw out water which they had also under cover inside in order to extinguish fire."*

Some desultory fighting occurred soon after the arrival of Champlain, but no decisive action took place, as the arrival of the 500 auxiliaries with Brulé was awaited. But the Indians with Champlain, ever impatient of delay at the approach of battle, at length began an assault, which was repulsed. The Indians were disheartened, but under Champlain's directions another attack was made on the place, which was also unsuccessful. Champlain himself received two wounds. The non-arrival of Brulé, with his 500 Carantonnais warriors, so disheartened Champlain's forces that a retreat was decided upon and successfully carried out. But how about Brulé and his 500 warriors from the far away Carantonnais? They got away as soon as they possibly could, but were unfortunately delayed along the way and reached the scene of conflict at the Onondago town two days

*This is the first part of Champlain's description of the fortified Onondago town. See Champlain's *Voyages in the Narrative of His Expedition of 1615.*

after Champlain and his Huron allies had retired. There was nothing else left for them with their inferior force to do but retire also to their own country. Of course, Brulé had to return with them. He was then a long distance from Canada with the fierce Iroquois between, and no immediate prospect of getting back to Quebec. He made up his mind to make the best he could out of his unfortunate situation and spend the winter of 1615-16 with his Indian friends in their palisaded town of Carantonan, their principal village.¹⁰

The Carantonais were Susquehannocks, located on the Upper Susquehanna.¹¹

Brulé Explores the Susquehanna Country.

Brulé was not the kind of a man to spend a long winter idle in an Indian town. He knew his patron's anxiety to learn all about the tribes south of the country of the Dutch and the country itself. He was now many hundred miles south of Quebec and in a region wholly unknown to white men. He was in the neighborhood of the Upper Susquehanna, and, in

¹⁰"The army of 500 men which Stephen Brulé was to accompany from the Susquehanna district to co-operate with Champlain in his attack on the Onondago Fort did not arrive before that stout palisade till two days after the repulse and retreat of the Hurons with the wounded French leader; they, too, retired, but kept up the war until they were totally conquered by the Iroquois."—John Gilmary Shea, in the *Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 2, p. 108.

¹¹"The fortified town of Carantonais was the largest of the three towns of the Carantonais, and its exact site has been identified as located near or on the top of what is now called Spanish Hill, in Athen township, Bradford county, Pa., about five or six miles north of Tioga Point, the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers."—Chas. A. Hanna's *Wilderness Trail*, Vol. 1, p. 31.

getting there, had traversed a part of New York no white man had ever seen before. He had heard his Indian friends often tell of a great river that ran southward, and he determined to explore it, and the various tribes of natives along the valleys drained by it.

The Susquehanna is formed by the union of two streams, the North Branch and the West Branch. The former takes its rise in the Otsego and Schuylers lakes in New York, where it is sometimes called the Susquehanna. It runs southwestward to the great bend in Pennsylvania, returns to New York, turns to the left, and enters Bradford county in this State. The West Branch rises on the west slope of the Allegheny mountains, and its general direction is eastward, and, although nearly 250 miles long, is inferior to the North Branch. The two branches unite at Northumberland and form the Susquehanna. It is about 500 miles long. It is conceded that the village of Carantonan, the home of this allied tribe, was located somewhere on the upper waters of the Susquehanna.

As heretofore, in what still remains to tell, we are very largely compelled to rely on Champlain's own narrative of his voyages for what we know of Brulé's travels and explorations in Pennsylvania. Champlain thus relates the adventures encountered by the French interpreter during the winter, after he was compelled to return to the Carantonan village, after the disastrous attack on the Onondago fort: "Brulé made a tour along a river that flows in the direction of Florida, where there are many powerful and warlike nations, carrying on wars against each other. The climate there is very temperate, and there are a great num-

ber of animals and abundance of small game. But to traverse and reach these regions requires patience, on account of the difficulties involved in passing the extensive wastes.

"He continued his course along the river as far as the sea, also to islands and to lands near them, which are inhabited by various and populous tribes of savages, who are well disposed and love the French above all other white people. But those who know the Dutch complain severely of them, since they treat them very roughly. Among other things, he observed that the winter was very temperate, that it snowed rarely, and that when it did the snow was not a foot deep and melted immediately.

"After traversing the country and observing what was noteworthy, he returned to the village of Carantonan, in order to find an escort for returning to our own settlement (on the St. Lawrence)."

He Had No Companions.

It may be asked: Did Brule make this voyage down the valley of the Susquehanna by himself. There is no evidence that gives even a hint that he had a companion. The Indians then living in the valley of the Susquehanna, the Algonquins, were of the same linguistic family as the Iroquois to the north, with whose dialects he was quite familiar; therefore, he could have had no difficulty in making himself understood by those he met on the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay. Besides, the white man was not yet the obnoxious animal he became to the natives a century or more later. He was versed in Indian life through all its stages, and could take care of himself under the most adverse circumstances, as will he

shown later. As his main purpose was to spy out the land, he no doubt went down on one side and came up on the other. An explorer does not return in his tracks when in search of something new. Such being the case, it seems a certainty that he must have traversed our own county of Lancaster, settling forever the question of priority of this man's claim to being the first white man in our county as well as in our State. The evidence is so convincing that all the historians whose works have been examined virtually concede him the honor. In fact, there is no denial.¹²

It may be urged that this journey may have been made in a canoe, and not overland, and that, in such case, Brulé floated down the river without having touched our county. Indeed, one writer, in speaking of the long trip from Carantonan to the waters of the ocean, speaks of it as having been made in a canoe. That view cannot be entertained for a moment. The winters then, in all probability, were as cold, if not colder, than now. The river was almost certain to be frozen over some time during the winter season, rendering progress in a canoe impossible. Then, again, there were falls and rapids and rough places in the course of the river, even as there are now. That would have required portages in many places. How could one man have made these portages with his canoe unaided? Besides, the daily food requirements of the lone pioneer demanded that he should travel overland and not on the water. The idea that the trip was made by water and not by land is wholly untenable.

¹²See Parkman, Shea, Hanna, Gless, Jenkins, Winsor, Slafter, Butterfield and Sulte.

He is Taken Captive.

Brulé remained for some time after his return among his friends at Carantonan, when he determined to make an effort to reach Quebec. This was about April, 1616. Five or six Carantonais volunteered to act as his escort and guides as far as the country of the Hurons. On the way they met a party of Iroquois (Senecas), who at once charged Brulé and his friends, who promptly took to flight. The guides found each other and continued their journey, but Brulé, who had kept aloof from his Indian friends in the hope of more easily escaping, found himself unable to return or go forward. For three or four days he wandered through the woods, half famished and almost hopeless, until at length he found an Indian trail which he followed, choosing rather to throw himself on the tender mercy of the Iroquois than to perish from starvation. Before long he came upon three Seneca Indians loaded with fish. He approached and shouted; they turned, and, seeing him, would have run, but he laid down his bow and arrows, his only weapons, in token of peace. Upon coming together Brulé related his plight to them, how he had not tasted food for several days. They pitied him, and he was offered the pipe of peace, and, after the smoke, he was taken to their village and feasted and made comfortable, but his arrival created a great stir, and great numbers quickly gathered to see him. He was questioned closely. Where do you come from? What brought you here? How did you happen to lose your way? Are you not one of the Adoresetong (French), who are our enemies? He knew what he was up against, and promptly began to lie. He answered

all the queries that had been made to him as best he could, but was particularly anxious to make them believe he was not a Frenchman, but belonged to a better nation than the French, and who were anxious to be their friends. But the wily Iroquois saw through his subterfuges. They fell upon him, plucked out his beard, burnt him with live embers and tore out some of his fingernails with their teeth—all this against the protest of their chief.

It is very evident that all this was preliminary to the torture at the stake. Brulé was a Catholic, but we nowhere learn that he was much troubled by religious scruples. But he wore upon his breast an Agnus Dei, attached by a cord to his neck. This was seen, and an attempt was made to take it from him; he resisted and said: "If you take it and kill me, you will yourselves immediately die—you and all your kin." The day was hot, and one of those thunder gusts which often succeed the fierce heats of an American mid-summer day was rising against the sky. Brulé pointed to the inky clouds as tokens of the anger of his God. The storm broke, and as the celestial artillery boomed over the darkening forests, the Iroquois were stricken with a supernatural terror. All fled the spot, leaving their victim still bound fast, until the chief, who had endeavored to protect him, returned, cut the cords, and, leading him to his lodge, dressed his wounds. Thenceforth there was neither feast nor dance to which Brulé was not invited.¹⁸

A similar rainstorm is on record for a still more important occasion, near the same locality, one hundred and

¹⁸Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*, p. 379.

seventy-three years later, on August 6, 1777, during the hard-fought battle of Oriskany. The day had been hot and sultry. "The distant rumblings, indications of a coming storm, had not been heard amid the roar of battle. So intent were the contestants upon the struggle that they did not take notice of the thunderstorm until it broke upon them with great violence. The heavy downpour of rain, the swaying of the trees and the great darkness arrested the work of death for about an hour."¹⁴

Reaches His Friends at Last.

After several months' sojourn with these new "friends," he started for the country of his old friends, the Hurons, but before leaving the Iroquois he assured them that he would bring about better relations between them and the French and the Hurons. Of course, he was well received by the Hurons, but he learned that Champlain had returned to Quebec, having left instructions for Brulé to continue his explorations upon his return. But he seemed to be tired of his recent hard experiences, and after remaining among the Hurons many months, he concluded to return to his own countrymen on the St. Lawrence. So, in the summer of 1618, after eight years of continuous service in the wilderness, he joined his Indian friends, who were ready to make their annual trading trip to the French settlements, and on July 7 "greeted Champlain at the town of Three Rivers, after nearly a three years' absence since parting with him in the Huron country, and related the story of what he had seen of distant regions and of what he had suffered in his journeyings."¹⁵

¹⁴Faust's German Element in the United States, Vol. 1, p. 310.

¹⁵Butterfield, p. 98.

Champlain also informed Brulé that he was about to sail for France, and assured him that he would return with ample means in men and money and would suitably reward him.

On the Shores of Lake Superior.

It has already been stated that Brulé traveled to the northwest, until he stood upon the shores of Lake Huron. But there and elsewhere he had met with Indians who had told him of a still greater sea beyond. Champlain was aware of these things, and had all along been hoping this was the great northern ocean. It was to learn the truth of these stories, and also to draw these distant natives to open trade relations with the French, that he urged Brulé to undertake this new quest. He was now accompanied by another Frenchman named Grenolle. It does not fall within the province of this paper to attempt to relate all these men saw and where they went. They traveled to the Falls of St. Mary, and presently stood where no white man had ever stood before, on the shores of Lake Superior. It was the "North Sea" the Indians had been for years telling Champlain and Brulé about, the object of their hopes, the way that was to lead to China, but alas, for these hopes, the water was fresh! A long time was passed in explorations in the vicinity, and then the return trip was made, Brulé reaching Quebec July 2, 1623.

Champlain not having returned from Europe, Brulé, that same summer, returned to the Huron country to make further discoveries. The year 1625 found Brulé among a tribe of Indians called Alliwandarons, which he had not visited before. For several years Brulé was each season passing to and fro between the French

settlements and the Huron and other native tribes.

He Leaves the French Service.

Our narrative is drawing to a close. We come now to a time when the career of Brulé underwent a change. Trouble had been brewing in Europe. Hostilities broke out between France and England, owing largely to religious complications, and, as a result, in 1629 an English squadron was sent into the St. Lawrence to capture the French settlements, under the command of Captain David Kirk. He captured a large quantity of food supplies which had just arrived from France, and there was great distress and want. Parkman says: "Seven ounces of pounded peas were now the daily food of each, and at the end of May even this failed. Men, women and children betook themselves to the woods, gathering acorns and grubbing up roots. Some joined the Hurons and Algonquins; some wandered toward the Abenakis in Maine. There was scarcely one who would not have hailed the English deliverers."

Four Frenchmen were among the number who went over to the English; they were Etienne Brulé, Nicholas Marsolt, Pierre Raye and Baillif. Thirteen others were induced to remain and live under English rule. Brulé has been censured for having aided the English vessels in ascending the river. There is a bitter assault on him in the last edition of Champlain's voyages, issued in 1632, but it is not from the hand of Champlain himself. Here are the words: "It was a very bad example to send persons of such bad morals as the interpreter Brulé among the Indians,

¹⁸Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*, pp. 405-406.

who received a salary of one hundred pistoles a year, to 'urge the savages to trade with us. Such characters ought to have been severely chastised, for it was recognized the man was vicious and licentious; but what will not be the mischief wrought by the hope of gain which cometh before every consideration?" Surely Champlain could not have written that, for it condemns his own action. The place was taken; all the French prisoners who were seized were sent to England. It was a matter of living at liberty under English rule or of going as a prisoner to England. Then again for a period of twenty-one years—1608 to 1629—Brulé had served Champlain with dog-like fidelity. Most of that time he lived among savages, living like them on the products of the woods and streams. His services to France were greater than those of any other Frenchman, save Champlain himself. What was his recompense? Less than \$200 annually for a few years. Besides, he was not an enlisted soldier, and when the French towns were captured he had a right to look out for himself. Were not Frenchmen of noble lineage at the same time serving in armies that were fighting those of France? The charge that he was a bad man had never before been made. We have seen that he was Champlain's most trusted agent, always reliable and to be relied upon. He simply made the best of a bad situation, and gave himself the benefit of the doubt, if he had one. Besides, there is no evidence that he rendered further assistance to the English. In a few years a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, and New France was turned over to her founders, the French.

The closing chapter of our story has been reached. It is brief and tragic. After what had occurred, it was, of course, impossible that Brulé should seek or even desire further service under the French Government. He had now reached the age of thirty-six years, eighteen of which had been passed almost exclusively among the Indians. To all intents and purposes he had become like one of them. It was only a few months which he from time to time spent in Quebec and other French towns. He was as fully qualified to spend a month or a year in the wilderness as any living man, red or white, between the St. Lawrence and the Delaware.

His Tragic Fate.

He took up a residence among his life-long associates, the Hurons, in their village of Toanche, the exact locality of which has not been determined, but which seems to have been his favorite resort when with the savages. Here he was barbarously and treacherously murdered by his former friends, the Hurons, to whom he had been of immense service for so many years. The reason for this bloodthirsty deed is not known. Whether he had given some unpardonable offense to his life-long friends, whether the deed was incited by outside agencies, or whether it occurred in some drunken orgie, it is impossible to tell. He was clubbed to death. But his foul assassins did not stop there. In their uncontrollable ferocity to take revenge on their hapless victim they feasted on his lifeless remains. It may fairly be inferred that Brulé was neither better nor worse than the hundreds of others who, like him, have spent their lives among the savages of America, but it

is unfair to cast slurs upon his memory, as has been done by a few writers, without proof. A Pennsylvania writer with no better sources of information than anyone else has this fling at him: "Yet a man, it would appear, of qualities not all heroic."¹⁷ From some of his contemporaries who knew him best, and were associated with him, we get different reports. From the Jesuit missionary, John de Brebuef, who was associated with him for a period of seven years, we get this: "I also saw the place where the poor Etienne Brulé had been barbarously murdered." Evidently the good father bore no ill will towards his old companion, or he would not have spoken so sympathetically of him.¹⁸ Here is another reference to him by one who knew him well, Friar Segard: "Finally this unfortunate Brulé was condemned to death and eaten by the Hurons, whom he had so long served as Interpreter, and all for a hatred they had conceived against him, for I do not know what fault he had committed with respect to them. He had dwelt with them a great many years, lived almost as they did and served as interpreter to the French, and after all that, he had gained for all recompense only a painful death, and a sad, unfortunate end. I pray God to have mercy on him and to have pity on his soul."¹⁹

Historians do not use that kind of language toward bad men, and good Franciscan Father Segard would not have done so had he believed Brulé to have been a bad man.

But their cruel deed brought consternation and dread even to the

¹⁷Howard M. Jenkins, *Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal*, Vol. 1, p. 35.

¹⁸*Relations des Hurons*, pp. 28-29.

¹⁹Father Gabriel Segard's *History of Canada*.

hearts of the savages. The village where the deed was done was burned to the ground, its inhabitants fled to a distant spot, and built a new town—all because they feared some terrible judgment would overtake them if they longer remained where Brulé was killed. They would, if possible, avert what was feared might be an awful punishment for their crime. A terrible pestilence devastated the land a considerable time after the event, and not a few of the savages were convinced it was because of their deed. A sister of the murdered Brulé was said to have been seen flying over the country, breathing death and destruction as she hastened onward. She was her brother's avenger, and nothing could stay her onward course. So it was that the woman carried terror to the minds of the guilty Hurons, and the deadly pestilence could not be assuaged."

Conclusion.

It was Etienne Brulé's misfortune not to have lived in the era of the daily newspaper and the ubiquitous reporter. He was with the expedition that discovered Lake Huron ten years before the Pilgrim psalmody was heard at Plymouth Rock; six years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the river that bears his name he stood on the shores of Lake Ontario, and by an arduous tour within the same year connected Chesapeake Bay with the Great Lakes, traversing the broad expanse of our own State to do so, nearly seventy years before William Penn first saw the land that bears his name. Finally, he was the first white man to gaze on the broad expanse of Lake Superior. All in all, we will not go far amiss if we pro-

²⁰Butterfield's Brulé. P. 125.

nounce him, so far as actual achievements are concerned, the greatest explorer the new World has ever known.

Inasmuch as the various nations that came into contact with the Indian tribes of Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and other localities did not give these tribes the same name, not a little confusion has arisen from that diverse nomenclature. Captain John Smith, the first white man to come in contact with the Susquehannocks, called them Sasqueshannocks, and their town nearest the mouth of the Susquehanna river, Sasquesahanough. The Dutch and Swedish writers called them Minquas, Mengue and Mingoes. The French called them Andastes, Gandastogues and Carantouains, the latter evidently from their stockaded town Carantouan. They were also called Conestogas as early as 1700. Although racially Iroquois, they allied themselves with the Algonquins, and were almost continually at war with the Iroquois confederacy.

The most advanced form of governmental and tribal relationship was shown by the Iroquois, so-called by the French, but more generally known by the English as the Five Nations—the Onondagos, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks: when the Tuscaroras were admitted to their confederacy in 1713-1722, they were known as the Six Nations. They had had upwards of fifty towns and at one time numbered 16,000 souls. They were also called Mengues, Minckquas and Mingos, being of the same stock as the Conestogas. Captain Smith called them Massawomeks.

Still another large confederacy occupied the shores of the Delaware river from southern New York to Delaware. They were called Lenape or Leni-lenape; and were the most important of all the Algonquin stock. The English knew them as Delawares. The Mohicans, Nanticokes, Conoys and Shawnees were all of this stock, and are believed to have had a common origin. They too were compelled to yield to the all-conquering Iroquois, who about 1720 assumed dominion over them. Their number never exceeded 3,000.

The Hurons were among the most powerful of the tribes in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Their real locality at the time the French came in contact with them was on Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay and the Ottawa and Trent rivers, in Canada. They were of Iro-

quois stock, but were continually at war with the five allied Iroquois tribes of New York. Like the latter, they formed a federation of four tribes, and several other smaller tribes, who sought their protection. In their own tongue they called themselves "Wendats," which in time was corrupted to Yendats, Guyandotts and finally into "Wyandots." The French first came into communication with them in 1534; they found some of these Indians on the islands of the St. Lawrence, on the present sites of Montreal and Quebec. Even then they were at war with the New York Iroquois. Their numbers were estimated by the Jesuit Fathers at from 20,000 to 35,000, with more than 50 towns or villages, many of which were strongly palisaded or fortified. Their frequent wars with the Five Nations eventually broke up their federation, and to-day there are perhaps less than 1,000 in Canada and various parts of the United States.

Minutes of the January Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening in the public library building, with a good attendance, despite the disagreeable weather. President Steinman was in the chair. The annual reports of officers showed the affairs of the society to be in good condition.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported a number of donations during the month of December. Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, presented, through Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, a number of very valuable church records, in manuscript. They include the record of the baptisms, marriages and burials in the five Episcopal churches on the borders of Lancaster, Chester and Berks counties as follows: St. Mary's, Warwick township, Chester county; St. Mark's, Honeybrook, Chester county; St. Thomas, Morgantown, Berks county; Bangon, Churchtown, Lancaster county, and St. John's, Compassville, Chester and Lancaster counties. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Owen for his gift, which comprises a book of 151 pages. Mr. D. B. Landis contributed copies of the "Souvenir and Register of the Second Annual Landis Family Reunion at Lititz" and the "Centennial Souvenir History of Mt. Joy and Florin," compiled by Levi F. Sheetz. Rev. George I. Browne presented a copy of the sermon he delivered at the unveiling of the Diller memorial tablet at St.

John's Episcopal Church. The usual bulletins were received during the month.

Walter Bausman, 115 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, was nominated for membership and the following were elected: Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, 1304 Spruce street, Philadelphia; William Bachman, 46 East Orange street, city; Miss Sue Geyer, 30 North Prince street, city.

The annual report of the librarian showed that the society has secured by donations and purchase a large number of very valuable books during the past year. Included among them were the Census Report of 1890 and 1900, acquired through Mr. F. R. Diefenderffer; the entire collection of thirty-eight volumes from the New York Historical Society, by courtesy of the society; the first thirteen volumes of the Pennsylvania-German Society, part being a gift from the Berks' County Historical Society and part from Mrs. M. R. Cowell, and the very valuable collection of historical books from the library of the late Franklin H. Breneman, acquired through the courtesy of Mrs. M. N. Robinson. The number of books registered in the library at the end of 1912 was 2,378, and of this number 207 were added during the year.

On motion the report was received and filed.

The annual report of the recording secretary, Mr. C. B. Hollinger, gave the total present membership of the society as 260. Twenty-five new members were elected during the year and seven died. The society's sixteenth volume of publications comprises a book of over 300 pages. The report was, on motion, received and filed.

The treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, presented his annual statement, show-

ing the society's finances to be in fairly good condition. The report was accepted and on motion referred to the auditing committee, Miss Clark, Mr. Magee and Mr. Slaymaker, which reported the accounts correct.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., and W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Recording Secretary, C. B. Hollinger; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Monroe B. Hirsh.

Attention was called to the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies, which will be held in the rooms of the Dauphin County Historical Society at Harrisburg, January 16. The local society will be represented and members who attend will be recognized as duly accredited delegates.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the proposed history of Lancaster county and giving the movement all the encouragement possible.

Mr. W. U. Hensel presented a preliminary report on the recent Portraiture Exhibition which was held under the joint auspices of the Historical Society and the Iris Club.

The nineteenth volume of the Journals of the Continental Congress was ordered purchased.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to draw an order for the payment of the insurance on the library and curios.

The sum of \$25 was ordered paid the librarian for the purchase of books and current expenses.

The paper of the evening was "The First White Man in Pennsylvania and in Lancaster County," written by F. R. Diffenderfer and read by John A. Coyle, Esq. That high honor was claimed for Etienne Brule, a young Frenchman, who came to the new world with Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French dominion of Canada, in 1608, when only eighteen years old. He never returned to Europe, but remained among the Indians until his untimely death at their hands at the early age of thirty-six years, eighteen of which were spent in explorations in America. This is the man the historian Parkman calls "The dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers. Etienne Brule, the interpreter." During the winter of 1615-16 he passed down the Susquehanna, through Pennsylvania and Maryland to the open ocean, and returned to his starting point. He was with the expedition that discovered Lake Huron ten years before the Pilgrim psalmody was heard at Plymouth Rock; six years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the river that bears his name he stood on the shores of Lake Ontario, and by an arduous tour within the same years connected Chesapeake Bay with the Great Lakes, traversing the broad expanse of our own State to do so, and nearly seventy years before William Penn first saw the land that bears his name. Finally, he was the first white man to gaze on the broad expanse of Lake Superior. All in all we will not go far amiss if we pronounce him, so far as actual personal achievements are concerned, the greatest explorer the new world has ever known.

A vote of thanks was extended the writer and the reader.

The newly elected Executive Committee held a meeting after the regular session and organized by electing Mr. A. K. Hostetter chairman. A number of matters were acted upon. A resolution was adopted to the effect that hereafter the chairman must be notified at least a week previous to the regular meeting what paper or papers are to be read. This resolution will be strictly enforced.

In Memoriam.

CHARLES T. STEIGERWALT.

Charles T. Steigerwalt, for a number of years a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and for a time its librarian, passed away March 29, 1912, at St. Joseph's Hospital. Mr. Steigerwalt was well known to numismatists and collectors of antiques all over the country.

The deceased was a son of the late Henry J. Steigerwalt, of this city, and was born June 28, 1858. Soon after leaving the public schools he began his work as a collector, and was a recognized authority on coins and antiques. He held membership in the leading American numismatist societies and was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and of the Young Republicans.

REV. DR. HENRY G. GANSS.

Rev. Dr. Henry G. Ganss, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and one of the leading divines in the city, died suddenly on Christmas Day, 1912, at the rectory. He was seized with cerebral hemorrhage while seated at the dinner table and passed away later in the evening. Dr. Ganss had a notable career, having been especially distinguished for his musical attainments, and he leaves as a monument to his memory and his rare talents a number of compositions that are widely celebrated, and reveal a musicianship of the soundest and highest qualities, while in his clerical work and achievements he won the confidence of his superiors in the church, and the love, cordial and lasting, of his parishioners. Dr. Ganss was born in this city February 22, 1855. He was a son of the late Geo. Ganss, and descended from an old and respected Lancaster family. As a youth he attended the St. Joseph parochial school. He then took a six years' course in the classics and music at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., where he was prepared for the priesthood. In 1876 he was graduated as a doctor of music, and two years later he was ordained to the priesthood. He served three years as rector at Milton, Pa., and then served the Carlisle parish for a period of twenty years, coming from there to Lancaster. He had been a trustee of Todd Hospital, Carlisle; a member of the Cumberland County Historical Society and a director of the Hamilton Library Association. He took an absorbing interest in the cause of the American Indians, and had much opportunity to study them at the Carlisle Indian School. In the Indian missions he labored with zeal, and his work was recognized by Cardinal Gibbons,

who appointed him financial agent of the Catholic Indian missions. As a composer of religious music Dr. Ganes had an international reputation. He wrote a number of masses, which are found in the libraries of the best choirs in the Catholic denomination. In 1880 he won the prize for the national hymn of the American navy, his composition being entitled, "The Banner of the Sea," and there were 145 competitors, including musicians from this country and abroad. His papal hymn, "Long Live the Pope," has been translated into twenty-five languages, which is ample evidence of its popularity. He was honored by having it sung in the presence of the Pope by the Sistine choir, of Rome. Scarcely less celebrated as a musician was the Doctor as an author, and many of his works on historical subjects are authoritative. Among his more noted books are the following: "New Phases of an Old Fallacy," now in its second edition; "History of St. Patrick's Church, Carlisle, Pa."; ten pamphlets dealing with Luther and the Reformation subjects; Anglican Orders and the Indian question. He was an important contributor to the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," "American Ecclesiastical Review," "Catholic World," "The Messenger," "The Ave Maria" and "The Catholic Encyclopedia." To the latter he contributed the sketch of Martin Luther, which is regarded as a very learned presentation of the subject. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society. He was laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery, his grave being near that of the beloved Father Keenan.

JOHN HOFF BAUMGARDNER.

John Hoff Baumgardner, one of Lancaster's best known citizens, died on Wednesday, December 2, 1912, death being due to pleurisy following a severe cold. By his death Lancaster lost a citizen who was for a long period of years very actively associated with its civic, historic and business affairs. He belonged, too, to a family that was unusually prominent in the business world. He was born in Lancaster, April 23, 1843, and was in his seventieth year. He was a graduate of the Lancaster High School and the Philadelphia Polyclinic College. He was among the organizers of the Lancaster Gas, Light and Fuel Company, and general manager for many years. He was also the treasurer of what was then the Lancaster Street Railway Company, which built the railway line from Centre Square to McGrann's Park, the nucleus of the present magnificent trolley system of our county. He was interested in the first company to institute independent markets in Lancaster, the Northern Market Company being the first organized under such conditions. He was a director of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company; a trustee of the Lancaster Cemetery; president of the American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association; president of the Board of Trustees of the Ann C. Witmer Home; a trustee of the Mechanics' Library. He was a former member of City Council, one of the organizers of the famous Tucquan

Club, a charter member of the Hamilton, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and was the first chief of the old volunteer fire department. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANKLIN H. BRENEMAN.

Franklin H. Breneman, who was one of Lancaster's prominent citizens, died on Saturday, January 8, 1912. He was in his seventy-sixth year, having been born in 1836. He commenced business life early, having in 1853 entered the service of the Lancaster County Bank, later changing to the Lancaster County National Bank. He continued all his life with this institution, passing through its various positions until 1881, when he succeeded Mr. Peifer as cashier. In 1890 he was elected president, and continued to fill that office until 1906, when he resigned on account of failing health and strength. Thus he served this one institution fifty-three years. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

HARRIS BOARDMAN.

Harris Boardman, Superintendent of the Edison Electric Company, and a well known citizen, died suddenly on July 25, at Atlantic City, where he had gone for his health. The deceased, who was forty-six years of age, had been connected with the Edison Electric Company for a period of fifteen years, rising from a position of obscurity to that of superintendent. He was a man of fine mechanical ability, an inherited trait, his father, Harris Boardman, having been noted as a mechanical genius. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the First Presbyterian Church and Lamberton Lodge of Masons.

MISS HARRIET HEITSHU.

Miss Harriet Heitshu, well known to many of the older residents of Lancaster, died June 15, 1912, death resulting from paralysis, with which the deceased had been afflicted for some years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Daniel Heitshu, who conducted a hat store on the site now occupied by the Woolworth Building. Since the death of her father she had lived alone in her Lime street home. She was a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church and the Lancaster County Historical Society.

HENRY MATHIAS WEAVER.

Henry Mathias Weaver, a prominent and influential citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, died of paralysis, after a lingering illness, on October 3, 1912. He was born in Philadelphia, July 13, 1843, and educated at Kenyon College. In 1869 he went to Mansfield, leaving his parental home in Columbus, Ohio, where he had since been actively identified with the commercial, intellec-

tual and aesthetic developments of his adopted city. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business for twenty-five years in Mansfield and Kansas City, Mo., and later managed the business of the Barr Cash and Package Carrier company, also acting as director in some of Mansfield's leading corporations, and was honored by having patents granted to him on many of his inventions. He served as City Councilman, trustee of the Memorial Opera House, Memorial Library Association, and as Park Commissioner, where he found scope for the exercise of his naturally artistic ability, which had been cultivated by study and travel. Mr. Weaver, although not a resident of Lancaster county, had many claims through his ancestry, and was much interested in the proceedings of the Society, taking pleasure in receiving the publications, particularly the pamphlet relating to the early settlement of the Germans, at the time of the Bi-Centennial in 1910. Mr. Weaver was elected a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society on May 3, 1901, but never attended a meeting. At one time he promised a member of the Society he would prepare a paper on the Weaver Family, but it is presumed failing health prevented him from giving us what would have been historically an addition to our library. About 1717 four brothers of the name of Weaver, or Weber, emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, and settled in what is now Lancaster county. John Weaver purchased land in Strasburg township, but the three brothers, Jacob, Henry and George, bought land in East Earl township, lying on the banks of the Conestoga Creek, which was named Weaver Land—or Weber Thal. Henry M. Weaver was a descendant of Jacob Weaver, one of the pioneers, and also of the well-known Brackbill family. Captain Robert Good, of Revolutionary fame, and a native of Ireland, was another Lancaster county ancestor, who was a member of Colonel Peter Grubb's battalion of Lancaster County Militia. Robert Good married Jane Davis, a granddaughter of William Davis, a Welshman, who settled in Radnor, Delaware county, and she was also the daughter of Edward Davis, of Churchtown, Lancaster county. Mr. Weaver leaves a widow, Helen, daughter of James Purdy, of Mansfield, and a son, Henry P. Weaver.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1913.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

**F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.**

Recording Secretary,

CHARLES B. HOLLINGER.

Librarian,

MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

Treasurer,

A. K. HOSTETTER.

Executive Committee,

**MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F.
MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS,
GEORGE F. K. ERISMAN, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, L. B. HERR,
JOHN L. SUMMY, MONROE B. HIRSH.**

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913.

The year 1912, just closed, will go down in the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society as one of the most important in its long career, marked as it has been by many notable events that have aided in advancing the work for which the Society was organized, as set forth in the call issued November 11, 1886—"to make a systematic effort to gather and preserve the material relating to the history of Lancaster county." During the past year the members have contributed a large amount of historical matter bearing on our early history, its value being enhanced by the fact that it was along lines of original research and nearly all new to the Society and the general public. From the excellent article, On the Conestoga River, read at the January meeting by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, to the paper on Peter Lehn Grosh, read at the last meeting by Herbert H. Beck, the Society has enjoyed at its monthly sessions a series of papers that have been most edifying and instructive. Let us hope that the year upon which we have just entered will be just as productive of good things along historical lines.

Two marked events stand out in the year's work—the very successful celebration held at Williamson Park, where was unveiled the tablet erected to the memory of General Edward Hand and other Lancaster sons who fought in the War of the Revolution, and the exhibition of local portraiture held in conjunction with the Iris Club. Both of them have served to bring the Lancaster County Historical Society to the forefront in the galaxy of similar organizations throughout the country. The details of both these events have been so fully set forth in our monthly pamphlets that it will be useless for me to review them in this report.

As part of the duties of the office of recording secretary, there has been compiled ten numbers of the pamphlets of the Society, which, combined, form the sixteenth volume, making a book of almost 300 pages. In the nature of its contents and the general make-up it compares more than favorably with previous volumes. To the December issue has been added the history of Jacob Eichholtz, portrait painter, compiled by Mr. W. U. Hensel, and in connection with it are a number of reprints from the portraits on recent exhibition. This addition serves to make the volume one of exceeding great value. The suggestion has been made by one of our members that the catalogue of the Portrait Exhibition be bound in with Volume 16, by those members who were fortunate enough to secure copies of them. The suggestion is an excellent one.

The usual monthly meetings of the Society have been held during the year with a very good attendance. In fact, the at-

tendance, taking the year as a whole, was far ahead of previous years. Twenty-five new members were elected during the year, while seven members passed to the Great Beyond, leaving the total present membership 260.

The secretary wishes to acknowledge the assistance given during the year by the various officers of the Society, which has helped to make his duties most pleasant ones.

In closing this rather uninteresting report, I wish to extend the hope that the year 1913 will be a most prosperous and profitable one, not only for the Society, but for each individual member.

Signed,

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1913.

The report here offered for the year 1912 of the library, its condition, its usefulness, in all that it stands for to this Society, is one which shows continued progress. The classified condition called forth early in the year the question of insuring so valuable a collection. This was promptly done by the committee appointed to attend to the matter. Its usefulness was tested not only by members of this Society, but by many visitors from beyond the county and from other States. Many valuable books were added during the year, most of them being gifts to the library. Among the largest and most valuable additions placed on the shelves were the Census Report of 1890 and also that of 1900, acquired through the personal interest of Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer; the entire collection of 38 volumes of the New York Historical Society, by courtesy of that society; the first 13 volumes of the Pennsylvania German Society, part being a gift from the Historical Society of Berks County and part a gift from Mrs. M. R. Cowell; and the very valuable historical collection from the library of the late Franklin R. Breneman, acquired through the personal interest of Mrs. M. N. Robinson. With the last donation a bookcase, also, was received, which was most acceptable, owing to the pressing necessity for shelf room. Many smaller donations were received of proportionate value.

The number of books in the library registered at the end of 1912 were:

Bound volumes	2,378
Added during the year	207

Of these:

By gift	172
By purchase	7
Bound by Society	28

The number of books added exceeds the number of the year previous by nine. The Society purchased only half as many as it did in 1911, had six less bound, but in gifts received twenty-two more.

A number of old relics and curios were contributed by members and friends during the year, and these may be of much interest to the public some day, when it is possible to display them.

The individual expense list for the library is as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1912	\$.30
January 18—Returned from University of California	2.85
January 31—Received from Society	25.00
June 7—Received from Society50
Total	<u>\$28.65</u>
For Society's pamphlets	\$ 6.50
For extra electric light	2.00
For stamps	3.23
For expressage	3.45
To Hoffmeier Bros	5.00
Sundries	3.69
Total	<u>\$23.87</u>
Balance on Hand	\$ 4.78

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Librarian.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The annual report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1912:

January 1, 1912, balance on hand	\$213.79
Amount received for admission fees and dues.....	236.00
Amount received for one life membership	25.00
Amount received as county appropriation	200.00
Amount received from sale of pamphlets	18.36

Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn on him by the President and Treasurer, and are herewith submitted:

For printing and stationery	\$192.62
For mailing and dishing pamphlets	52.13
For binding books	27.30
For librarian's services	25.00
For purchase of books, etc.,	54.70
For lecture by Mr. Griffis	25.00
For fire insurance	12.24
For certificates of deposit	225.00
For housekeeper	5.00
For State Federation dues	2.00

\$621.99

Amount on hand January 1, 1913\$ 71.15

\$693.14 \$693.14

Respectfully submitted,

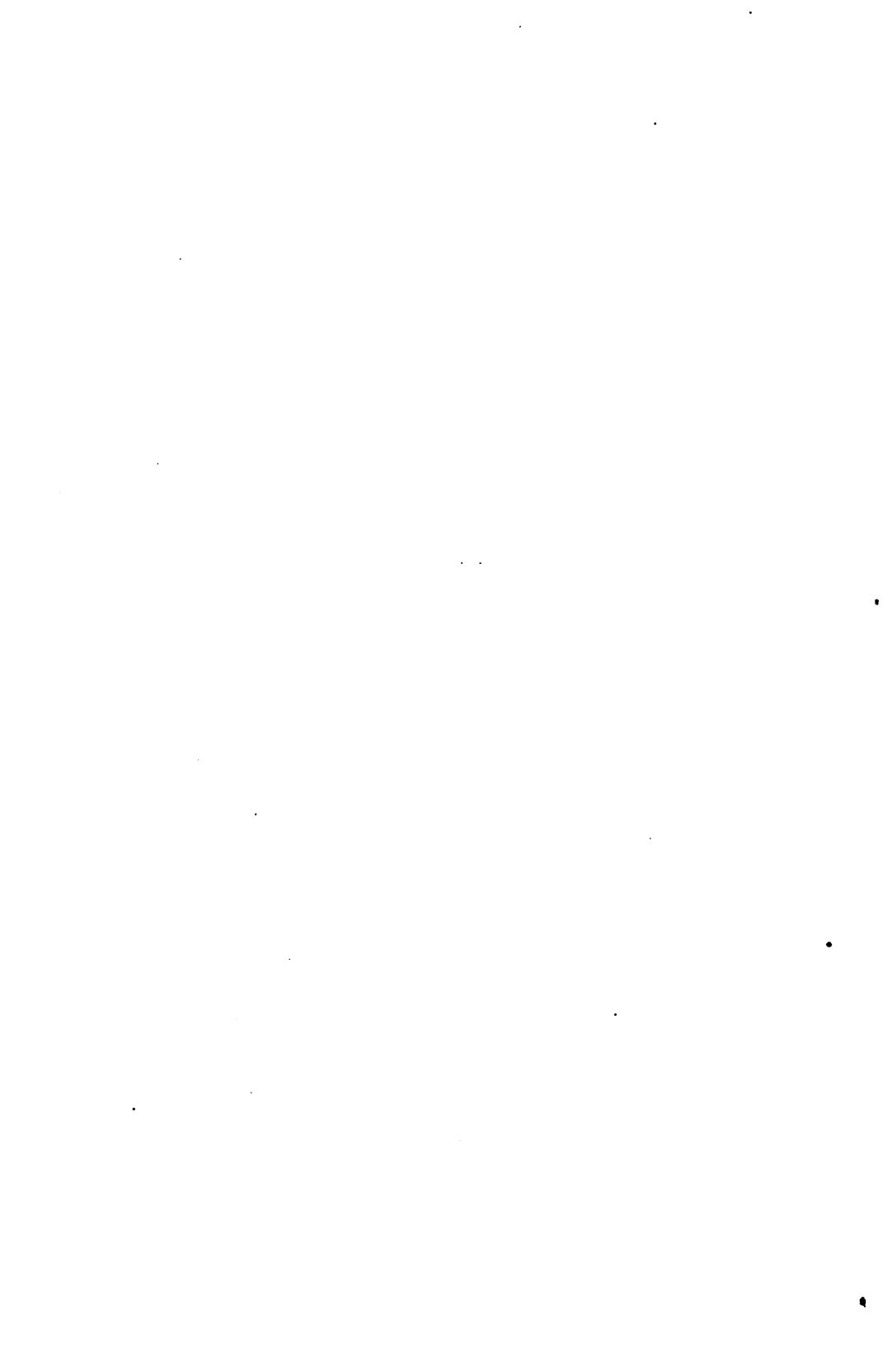
A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

In addition to the above the Society has on deposit at 4 per cent., in the Conestoga National Bank, \$432.06, represented by certificates for \$180.02, \$27.04, \$25.00 and \$200.00.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned auditing committee, appointed to audit the books of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we found the same correct, and find a balance in hand of Treasurer of \$71.15, and on certificate of deposit, \$432.06, or a total of \$503.21.

D. F. MAGEE,
MARTHA B. CLARK,
H. C. SLAYMAKER,
Auditors.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

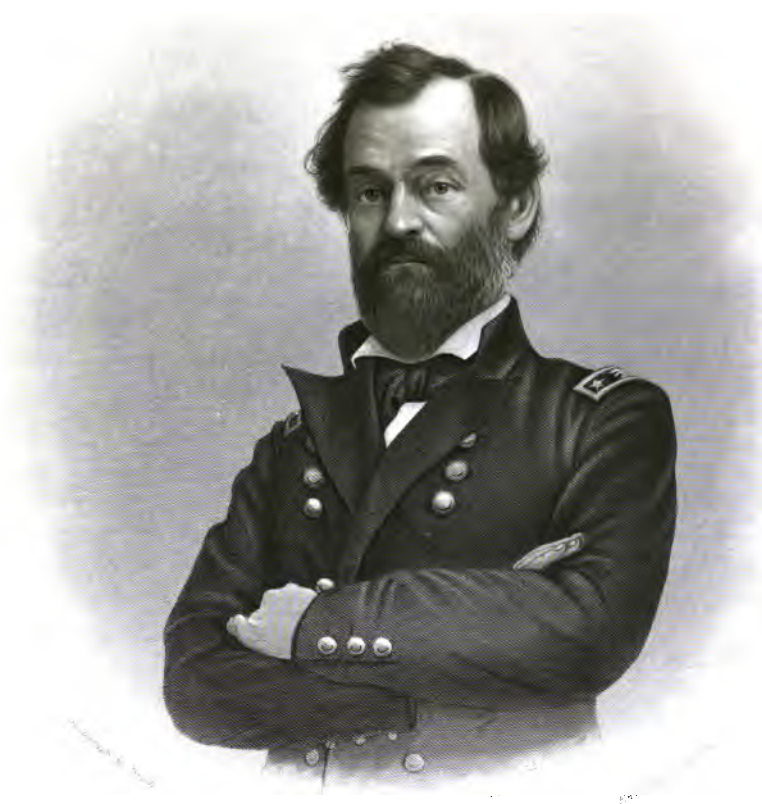
"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN.
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.



S. P. Smedley

MAJ. GEN. SAM. P. SNEYDEN.

Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman.

The memory of great and good men will not perish. Rising generations usually find some occasion, not only to remember the names and deeds but to come together on some festive occasion, and, with a united effort laud the great and valiant deeds of men who have been prominent in days gone by.

It chanced to be so on July 2, 1862, when a centenary celebration was held at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., at which the memory of Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman was the most conspicuous feature, and in whose honor a memorial volume was then published.

Although his brilliant attainments and well-merited honors during his military life have shed a halo of glory over his surroundings, yet we feel that he has never received the recognition in the historic annals of Lancaster county which he so richly deserved.

We hope the day is not far distant when the beautiful square in the central part of his native town will be still more beautified by the erection of a fitting monument to the memory of his noble deeds.

With the old adage, "Honor to whom honor is due," in mind the writer herewith begs to submit the following sketch.

Before proceeding on the review of his life-work, however, let us give a little attention to his ancestry:

John George Heintzelman, I.

The first ancestor of General S. P. Heintzelman of whom we have any knowledge was a merchant of Augsburg, Germany.

He was born November 9, 1642, and his first marriage occurred April 16, 1663 to Appolonia Wöhrlin. She having died, he was again married, on May 28, 1699, to Susan Böhlerin, and again on October 22, 1708, to Maria Kreydeman, born in Mohrenbergin. He died November 10, 1717. The first marriage was blessed with five children, the youngest of which was John George Heintzelman, II., born 1689, and who, in 1717, was married to Regine Sabina Garbin. He died in 1731. This marriage was blessed with six children, the youngest of which was Hieronimus, born in 1730. In company with two of his brothers he went to England and became interested in the East Indian Trade. In 1756 he left there for America as First Lieutenant in "The Royal Americans." He located at Manheim, Lancaster county, where he married Catharine Elizabeth Wagner, a daughter of Pastor Tobias Wagner, who came to Pennsylvania from Horkheim, Germany, in 1743, and who became intimately associated in church work with Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, Casper Stoecker and others, at Tulpehocken, Lancaster, Reading and New Holland, and who in 1759 returned to Europe, where, sometime afterwards, he died.

Maria Wagner, a sister of Catharine Elizabeth, was married December, 19, 1811, to John Stille, and among their six children are found Drs. Alfred and Charles J. Stille, of Philadelphia, the latter of whom was former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the cemetery at Manheim, ad-

joining the Lutheran Church, familiarly known as the "Red Rose Church," is a tombstone which, with German inscription, marks the grave of Heironymus Heintzelman, born August 9, 1730; died November 25, 1796, aged 66 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Although this was the first ancestor from which we are able to trace the lineal descent of Maj. S. P. Heintzelman, yet we find by exhaustive researches that there were two earlier arrivals in Lancaster county from Germany of members of the Heintzelman family, and, whilst we have not been able to trace any kinship between them and the General's family, yet I beg to refer to them briefly, with the thought it may probably be of some assistance in future genealogical researches.

In 1851 Rev. J. W. Richards, one of the leading divines of the Lutheran Church in Reading, wrote a series of biographical sketches of early Lutheran ministers who were prominent in church work in Lancaster and adjoining counties. Rev. Richards was connected with the Muhlenberg and Weiser families. One of these sketches, a copy of which has been filed among the records of our society, refers to Rev. John Dietrich Matthias Heintzelman, who was born in 1726, in the city of Saltzwedel, in Altenmark, Germany. He was the son of a country doctor, received a collegiate education, was ordained to the ministry July 11, 1751, and was sent to this country in company with Rev. Frederick Shulze (who became Muhlenberg's assistant in church and school work in Trappe and other places). They reached Philadelphia, December 12, 1751. In November, 1754, he was married to Margaret, the second daughter of the noted pioneer, Conrad

Welser. He died February 9, 1756, and is buried in St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, near the altar. In a letter written by Welser, to Sec. Peters, on May 19, 1755, he says (referring to two individuals): "If you could prevail with Mr. Heintzelman, my son-in-law, for a few weeks board with him it would be agreeable to the lads, because my daughter is somewhat used to the Indians and understands here and there a word." In his will, which was probated in the Register's office of Berks county July 31, 1760, he also mentions his grandson, Israel Heintzelman, as follows: "One Hundred Pounds out of the share allotted to his mother shall be put to interest and managed for his best advantage, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and then be paid to him with the profits thereof, etc."

In Volume 17, of the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives, on page 424, appears a record of another early arrival of the Heintzelmans, in the person of Hans George Heintzelman, who was registered as one of the passengers on the ship "Eastern Branch," James Nevin, Captain, from Rotterdam, late from Portsmouth, England. He took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania October 3, 1753.

The name Hieronymus, translated into the English language appears in some of the records as Jeremiah, and in others as Jerome, all referring to the same person. In making these researches this fact proved to be very troublesome, particularly so in comparing the church records with the Court records.

Troubles also seemed to prevail in the early days of Hieronimus' (Jerome's) career in his newly-chosen country, for in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Lancaster, in book

"P," page 63, we find a record of an "Assignment," made by Jerome and Catharine Heintzelman (his wife), for the benefit of their creditors, to James Rolf and others, on July 7, 1767. In this deed of assignment appears an inventory and a list of the moneys due to him (Jerome) by various people. In later years, however, we find that he has again recovered from his financial reverses, and at the time of his death was quite prosperous. In the Pennsylvania Gazette for 1775 appears a notice to delinquent lot-holders in Mannheim to pay their arrearages at the house of Jerome Heintzelman on the 10th or 11th of November, otherwise the lots will be seized by the proprietors.

We find in the Recorder's office of Lancaster, in Book No. 21, page 203, that this same Jeremiah (Hieronymus), innkeeper and merchant, bought a tract of land from Henry William Stiegel, by conveyance dated February 1, 1774; that he made his last will and testament under date of February 28, 1796.

His will was probated on April 5, 1797, in Will book "G," Volume 1, page 155. On July 30, 1800, his widow, Catherine Elizabeth, who was the executrix under his will, sold his property to Emanuel Dyer. In the office of the Register of Wills we find on file an inventory of Jeremiah Heintzelman's effects, a copy of which (as nearly identical with the original as possible, as regards capital letters, spelling, etc.), has been filed in the archives of this Society. A tombstone in the Mannheim cemetery aforesaid gives the date of her birth as July 9, 1741; death, July 29, 1821. Age, 80 years, 20 days.

Jeremiah and Catharine Heintzelman were survived by five children,

viz: John, Peter, Jerome, Frederick and Elizabeth.

John, the first named, was also an innkeeper. He built of logs the first hotel in Manheim, known as the "Black Horse." We have found no record of the date of this building, but find that he is credited with the payment of sixteen shillings and six pence, ground rent on his "Inn-lot" in Manheim, in 1796. Aside from being an inn-keeper, John, Sr., was also engaged in the clock-making industry, and there are at present some very fine specimens of his handicraft in existence, one of which, a tall "Grand-father's clock," can be seen in Danner's Museum in Manheim. He was married to Barbara Stroh, from which marriage two sons were born, viz: John and Samuel, both of whom became practicing physicians in the town. It is evident that John, Sr., died sometime in 1804, for we find that in the Register's office in Lancaster an inventory of his effects, dated November 12, 1804, a copy of which, like that in the above-named instance, has also been filed in our archives.

In 1818 Barbara, the widow of John Sr., was married to Samuel Geehr, and a short time afterwards they moved to Lebanon county.

Peter, the second son of Jerome, was a merchant and deputy postmaster in Manheim. He was married to Ann Elizabeth Grubb, a daughter of Peter Grubb, ironmaster, of near Manheim, September 8, 1799, by Rev. M. Hlester. At the time of his death they were survived by five children, viz: Maria, Juliana, (General) Samuel P., Henry and Elizabeth, the last three being minors at the time of their father's death. It is said that two of Peter's children died young. In the early Manheim Lutheran Church

records, now in possession of Manheim's noted antiquarian, Mr. George Danner, appears the following baptismal record: "Hieronymus Wagner, son of Peter Heintzelman and Elizabeth Grubb, his wife, born July 30, 1804; baptized October 7, 1804."

Another entry in the same book refers to Frederick, a son of Hieronymus Heintzelman and Catharine, his wife, born December 5, 1780; baptized December 19, 1780.

In the office of the Register of Deeds, we find, in Book "14," page 85, on March 15, 1817, that he sold to John Wagner, of Philadelphia, a plot of ground, 71 feet, on Prussian street, Manheim, Pa.

In the Orphans' Court Records, in Miscellaneous Book, 1822-1825, page 384, it is shown that Peter died October, 1824, and that David May, of Warwick Township, and Abraham Reist, of Rapho township, have taken out letters of administration, with Christian Rohrer as their bondsman, each in the sum of \$947. This record shows that he had a lot of ground in Manheim, known as No. 6, containing three acres and fifty-seven perches also a lot of ground in the town of Richland (now Mount Joy), Lancaster county, numbered in their general plan as No. 69. The administrators pray the Court to grant an order to sell these properties, so as to pay the existing debts, and to provide for the maintenance and education of the minor children of said intestate. This privilege was granted by the Court, and the sale ordered to be held December 18, 1824, at the house of Margaret Jeffries, in Manheim, the terms of payment being payable "in cash, April 1, 1825."

On page 406 of the same book the administrators make their report to the Court, showing that, in pursuance

of the above order, they have sold the Manhelm lot to Catherine Stauffer for \$402, the Mt. Joy township plot to Christian Shower for \$46.56, the Richland lot to William Canen for \$25. In the same office, in Miscellaneous accounts, 1831 to 1833, page 173, the administrators have filed their account, which was duly passed by the Register and confirmed by the Court, showing a balance in their hands of 176.83 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and directed that the same be distributed agreeable to law.

The first account of the administrators was filed in the Register's office in 1832, and the final account in 1835. This account shows a one-sixth interest in a factory in Annville, and a one-sixth interest in a seventy-acre farm in Lebanon county.

In the Register's office in Miscellaneous book, 1808-1813, appears a petition of Peter Heintzelman, administrator of Frederick (his brother), late of Donegal township, showing an inventory of \$622.61. Frederick was indebted to Peter, by bond, dated January 1, 1809, for £1,258, and interest, on which note appeared a credit entry of £35, 8 pence and 4 shillings, the balance still due, and owing. Frederick owned two lots in the village of Waterford, Donegal township, appraised at \$270.

In this petition he prays the Court to grant an order to have these lots sold.

The records of the Hope Hose Company, which centennial anniversary we have recently celebrated, show that Peter and John Heintzelman were both charter members of that organization in 1812. Peter was listed as one of the men who shall work the hooks, and John as one of the men who shall work the engine.

Nearby the tombstones previously mentioned are those of Peter and his

wife, Anna Elizabeth Heintzelman, the inscriptions on both of which are also in German. The former states that Peter was born September 30, 1758; died October 5, 1824; aged 56 years and 5 days. His wife's tombstone gives the date of her birth as December 25, 1774, her death as September 7, 1812; aged 37 years, 8 months, 13 days.

John Conrad Heintzelman's grave is also marked here, giving his date of birth as August 22, 1766, his death as September 3, 1804, his age as 33 years and 11 days.

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Hieronimus, was first married to John McCartney, and afterwards, in 1805, to John Wolfley. By the second marriage they had four children.

We have now reached that part of the "Family tree" from which Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the subject of this sketch, branches out. He was born September 30, 1805, in the house which in later years was owned and occupied by the late Hon. J. C. Snavely, M. D., located on South Prussian street, a few doors from Market Square. The writer remembers very well his frequent visits to the doctor's office, and the quaint, old, lattice-work vestibule through which the office was entered from the pavement. The building which now stands there is said to be the same structure, with slight alterations, which stood there more than one hundred years ago.

Samuel received his boyhood education in the limited pay schools of his native town.

On July 1, 1822, upon the recommendation of James Buchanan, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, as student No. 445. His record here was very good, and he graduated from this institution on July 1, 1826, with a rank of seventeen

in a class of forty-one. Following that he spent a few weeks at Mannheim. In a journal which he then kept he writes that he and his sisters spent that day in destroying papers that had been in the family for over one hundred years. We now find our young man, at the age of twenty-one, fully prepared for military service, being at once, on the day of his graduation, given the position of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He served in garrisons at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., during part of 1826-27; at Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1827-28; and Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1828-31; on topographic duty from April 6, 1832, to May 1, 1834; in garrison at Fort Brady, Wis., where he was made First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, on March 4, 1833. In 1834 the Seminole and Cherokee Nations of Florida and Georgia began war against the settlers on the frontier. Many runaway slaves fled to those Indians of Florida and Georgia for protection, where they took refuge in the swamps and wilds of those localities, and whither it was impossible for their owners to trace or capture them. It was at this time that Lieut. Heintzelman was ordered South and was engaged in the suppression of these Indian troubles when, in 1835, having displayed unusual executive ability as Lieutenant, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and transferred to the Quartermaster's department, at the head of which department, until 1837, he disbursed \$3,000,000, without the loss of one dollar to the Government. He was on Quartermaster duty at Columbus, Ga., in 1837; in the Florida War, 1838-1841; on November 4, 1838 he was made Captain of the Second Infantry, investigating Florida Militia claims 1841-

1842. In 1843 he was ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., where, on December 5, 1844, he was married to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Albany, N. Y. This marriage was blessed with two children, who lived to maturity, viz: Charles Stuart, who in 1876 married Emily Bailey, of New York, and who died in 1881, leaving one son, Stuart, now (1913) an officer in the United States Cavalry, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Miss Mary L. Heintzelman, who resides in Washington, D. C., to whom we are indebted for much of this information. He remained in Buffalo until the following year, when he was sent to Detroit, Mich., where he remained until he was sent to Louisville, Ky., in 1846-1847; on recruiting service in 1847.

During the early part of the Mexican War he was detailed to muster in volunteers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After repeated applications he was relieved from that duty, and reported to General Scott, at Vera Cruz, where he organized a battalion of recruits and convalescent soldiers, and took up his march for the City of Mexico. One of his engagements was a very severe one at Huamantla, where Major Walker, of the Texas Rangers, was killed. For this gallant and meritorious engagement he was brevetted Major, on October 9, 1847. On October 19 he had an engagement at Atlitico. He then returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after which to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in 1848. During this year peace was declared between Mexico and the United States.

It was in January, 1848, that Gen. John A. Sutter, a Swiss (whose body lies burned in the Moravian Cemetery, at Lititz), who about ten years previously been settled on the Sacramento River, in California, built a grist mill, a tannery, and a fort, nam-

ing the settlement "New Helvetia." It was at this time and place where the famous discovery of gold was made, which during the few succeeding years caused the great emigration to California. This traffic was particularly heavy over the southern route. The Indians of that section, becoming very hostile, began to murder and plunder these emigrants. To Major Heintzelman was assigned the suppression of these hostilities. He was ordered with his regiment to California, sailing thither by Cape Horn, and was assigned to the southern district of California, with headquarters at San Diego. He remained there about five years, during which time he established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, a most important port, capable of being reached by steamer with supplies and forming a secure base for future operations. This was known as Fort Yuma. He remained there in 1850-1851. In the latter part of 1851 he was stationed at San Diego, and on December 21, 1851, was engaged in the skirmish of Coyote Canon. This he did very satisfactorily to the Department, as is evidenced by the following extract from the report of one of his superior officers, which reads as follows: "The General commanding congratulates you, and the officers of your command, on the termination of the Indian War in the South. To your good judgment, and untiring energy and perseverance, the country is under many obligations for its successful termination."

On March 3, 1855, he was appointed Major of the First Infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; was superintendent of Western recruiting service from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1857. On leave of absence 1857-1859, during which time he temporarily

took up civil life, becoming President of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, of Arizona, which had been formed in 1856. At various other times he had charge of the presidency of the "Defiance Mining Company," of New York; of the Mutual Guarantee Life Insurance Company, of New York, and of "The Emigration Company," of Washington, D. C.

After nearly two years of a furlough, he again took up army life, and was ordered to take command of an expedition to protect the southern borders of Texas against the marauding parties, under the leadership of the well-known guerilla chief, Cortinas. Here, again, he must have performed his duty very creditably, to merit such an endorsement as Gen. Scott gave him in the report which he sent to the War Department, from which document we quote the following extract, to wit: "This is the report of a brilliant affair, in which General Samuel P. Heintzelman distinguished himself as he has done many times, years before. I beg to ask from the War Department a brevet for him, in a small part to compensate him for these services, etc."

The Rebellion troubles, now becoming threatening, and having learned that his superior officer, Gen. Twiggs,* contemplated treason, Heintzelman who was too honorable to countenance any such action, yet was not in a position to prevent it, obtained leave of absence and returned north, where he was cordially welcomed by his old army friends. It was about this time that President Lincoln was inaugurated, and Gen. Scott appointed Major Heintzelman to assist in guarding the city against threatened outbreaks.

The Daily New Era of this city, of January 23, 1913, tells of a letter written to Allen Pinkerton in 1866, telling

about the plot to kill President Lincoln, from which letter I quote the following: "Lincoln's original plan was to arrive at Calvert Station and ride in a carriage to Eutaw House, thence to Camden Station, and on to Washington. The plot was to kill him in Calvert Station. The perpetrators of the crime were to escape by steamboat to Virginia.

"Pinkerton went to Philadelphia, talked to Lincoln and induced him to change his plan so that he passed through Baltimore at an hour different from that at which he was expected. The President-elect was not excited over the situation, Mr. Pinkerton said, although he could not sleep during the whole journey, the party having left Philadelphia about midnight.

"When Washington was reached in safety and Lincoln told another of his stories, which kept his friends in good humor on the trip, he showed that he realized the seriousness of the situation by sending Pinkerton back to Baltimore to watch would-be assassins and prevent their trying to kill him on inauguration day, as was feared."

A month later Heintzelman was made general superintendent of the Recruiting station of New York; but the war clouds thickened, and his valuable services were needed in a broader field.

On May 1 he was, therefore, made acting Inspector General of the Department at Washington, and on May 27 was appointed Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and ordered to the command of a brigade, consisting of four regiments of volunteers and several companies of regular cavalry and artillery at Alexandria, Va., and Arlington Heights; in the defense of Washington, D. C., from May to June,

1861; in the Manassas (sometimes called Bull Run, and Stone Ridge) campaign of July, 1861. On May 17 he was appointed Brigadier General. Here, under command of General McDowell, on July 21, he occupied the third division in the field. This battle, although desperately fought, was lost by our gallant boys. Here Gen. Heintzelman was severely wounded in his right arm. He refused to leave the field, or even to dismount; Surgeon William S. King, of the regular army, rode to his side, cut out the bullet, and dressed the mangled limb, when Heintzelman put spurs to his horse and was soon in the midst of his heroic division, leading it to the end of the fray. His arm was permanently crippled, and when he dismounted

*Gen. David E. Twiggs, who was then in command of the Army of Texas, with fifteen forts under his supervision, was expelled from the army of the United States, as indicated by the following official order: "War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 1, 1861: By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier General David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the 18th day of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the U. S., in this department, and under his charge. J. Holt, (Secretary of War). By order of the Secretary of War, S. Cooper, Adjutant General." This was followed by a letter addressed to President Buchanan, and published in the Charleston Courier, of May 18, 1861, which letter reads as follows: "Your usurped right, to dismiss me from the army, might be acquiesced in; but you have no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and I shall treat it as such—not through the papers, but in person. I shall most assuredly pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a personal interview with you. So, Sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you." On June 2nd General Twiggs was appointed General in the Confederate army, and accepted the rank.

at the end of the day, he had been in the saddle for twenty-seven hours, and was wounded, worn and drenched.

When he returned to duty on August 2 he was placed in defense of Washington until March 16, 1862.

On March 19, 1862, by President Lincoln's war order No. 2, "The army of the Potomac" was divided into five army corps, according to seniority in rank, the Third of which, containing three divisions, was to be commanded by Gen. Heintzelman, with Kearney, Hooker and Porter as division officers, the whole army being under the command of General George B. McClellan.

He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown from April 5 to May 4. On the following day he was appointed Major General. This gallant officer was the hero of the Williamsburg fight, on May 5, and his tenacity and bravery gained that important victory, which not only avenged the recent defeat at Bull Run, but smote the Rebel heart with discouragement, which made the march to Richmond comparatively easy. His force numbered about 8,000 men, while the enemy's force numbered about three times that many. Our men, confronted by fifteen earthworks mounting heavy guns, fought for a whole day against overwhelming odds, without food or relief. They had passed the previous night in a forest in a drenching rain. Still they resisted the storm of the rebel forts, and repelled the desperate charges of the flower of the rebel army with still more determination. But there is a limit to human endurance, and Heintzelman sent frequent and urgent messages to the rear for re-enforcements. Eventually they came, under gallant George Berry, of Maine, wading through mud and rain, at such speed that he pass-

ed three other brigades. The New York Tribune says: "Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band and ordered it to meet the coming regiment with 'Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the 'Star Spangled Banner.' A wild 'Hurrah' went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric, three regiments of Berry's brigade went to the front, formed a line a mile and a half long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before, then, at the double-quick, dashed with the bayonet at the rebel army, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursuing them into the largest of them; and drove them out behind with pure steel and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made and as often repulsed. The count of the rebel dead in the battery at the close of the fight was sixty-three. They were principally Michigan men who did this work. The equilibrium of the battle was restored."

On May 31, commanding the Third and Fourth Army Corps, he participated in the Battle of Fair Oaks, followed by the Battle of Gaines' Mill, on June 28, and by the Battle of Savage Station on the following day. On the morning of the 30th, a battle opened at Glen Dale, or Nelson's Farm, as it was sometimes called, at which Heintzelman's troops played an important part by felling trees across the road by which the rebels were to advance. This was a fiercely fought battle and resulted in defeat for the enemy. It was nearly ten o'clock on the morning of the first of July before the enemy, recovering from the stunning blow they had received the day before, emerged from the woods, advancing

towards the right in front of Heintzelman's corps, but they again retreated. About three o'clock they again appeared, attacking another division of the army, when a fearful battle was fought, known as the battle of Malvern Hill, and was a complete victory for our boys.

On May 31 he was brevetted Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. He was in the Northern Virginia campaign during August and September, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 29-30, and at the battle of Chantilly, on September 1, in command of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of the Potomac, September 9, 1862, to February 2, 1863; of the department of Washington and Twenty-second Army Corps, February 2 to October 13, 1863, and of the Northern department, headquarters, Columbus, Ohio, January 12 to October 1, 1864; on court martial duty and awaiting orders December 27, 1864, to August 24, 1865. He was brevetted Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.

He was then sent to Texas again, where he was engaged until July 31, 1867, when he was made a member of the Examining Board, New York City, July 31, to December 31, 1867, and of Retiring Board, January 3 to November 9, 1868, and on leave of absence from November 9, 1868, to February 22, 1869, when he retired from active service, he being over sixty-two years of age.

In the Quadrennial Register of the New York Commandery, issued in 1881, we find that Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman was a member of the New York Commandery of

the military order of the "Loyal Legion" of the United States. He was elected a companion (first class) on February 16, 1866.

He died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880, aged seventy-four.

Upon the death of General Heintzelman, the General-in-Chief of the Army issued the following order:

"The General announces to the Army of the country the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman (retired) at his residence in this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-five years."

"Thus parts another link in that golden chain of memory which binds us to the past, and naught now remains of this noble soldier and gentleman except his example and the record of deeds which have contributed largely to the development and glory of his country in the last half century.

"Samuel P. Heintzelman was born at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1805; entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822; graduated in 1826; commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, and Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 1, 1826. In this capacity he served on the Northern Frontier at Forts Gratiot, Mackinac and Brady, when, on the Fourth of March, 1833, he was appointed First Lieutenant and served on Quartermaster's duty in Florida and the Creek country.

"On the 7th day of July, 1838, he was commissioned as Captain of the Staff in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining in Florida till the close of that war in 1842, and in 1847 joined General Scott's army in Mexico, taking an active part in several engagements for which he was brevetted Major, October 9, 1847.

"In 1848-49 he accompanied his regiment around Cape Horn to California, and for several years was very busily employed in what is now the Territory of Arizona, receiving the brevet of Lieut. Colonel for his conduct in the campaign against the Yuma Indians, which terminated hostilities in that quarter.

"March 3, 1855, he was promoted to Major of the First Infantry, and served with that regiment on the Texas frontier, rendering most valuable service against the organized marauders under Cortinas, and contributing largely to the safety of that newly-acquired region of our country.

"The Civil War of 1861 found him at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, superintending the general recruiting service, and with the ardor of his nature, and with his whole soul and might, he embarked in that terrible conflict; first appointed Colonel of the now Seventeenth Infantry, he was rapidly advanced to Brigadier and Major General, holding high and important commands throughout the entire war, attaining the rank of Major General of Volunteers and Brevet Major General of the Regular Army. A record of these services would pass the limits of this obituary notice, but when the war closed no name on our Register bore a more honorable record.

"On February 22, 1869, having attained the age of sixty-five, and having served continuously in the army forty-five years, he voluntarily retired, as Major General, and has since spent most of his time here in Washington till this bright day of May, 1880.

"Gen. Heintzelman was a man of intense nature, of vehement action, guided by sound judgment and a cultivated taste. Universally respected

and beloved, at a ripe old age he leaves us, universally regretted.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." May our end be as peaceful and as much deplored as his!

"The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 1123 Fourteenth street, at 9 a. m., on Monday, May 3, instant, and will be escorted to the Sixth Street Depot by a battalion of the Marine Corps and a battalion of the Second Artillery. The commanding officer of the artillery troops at the Washington Arsenal will detail an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and three men to accompany the remains to Buffalo for final interment.

"The officers of the army in this city are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies on Monday.

"By command of:

"GENERAL SHERMAN.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Adjutant General."

The following notice appeared under telegraphic news in the Manheim Sentinel, May 7, 1880: "For the Sentinel. Washington Correspondence, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1880. General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, quite prominent during the early days of the Civil War, and very much respected wherever known, died in this city, on Saturday. His remains will be carried to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

"M. M. W."

A little later a more extended announcement was made in the same paper, among the locals, as follows: "Death of Major General Heintzelman. We are sorry to record the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, which occurred in Washington City, on Saturday morning last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

"He was born in this borough, in the house now owned by Dr. C. J.

Snavelly, on the 30th of September, 1805, graduated at West Point, and entered the army in 1826. He served in the Mexican War in 1847-48, as a Captain, and was brevetted Major for gallantry at Huanantla.

"From 1849 to 1855 he served in the Indian wars, and in May, 1861, was made Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and being appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers took part in the first battle of 'Bull Run,' where he was wounded. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded the Third Army Corps.

"After the battle of Williamsburg he was promoted to a Major Generalship and commanded the Third and Fourth Army Corps at the battle of Fair Oaks and in the 'Seven days' fight.'

"He was in the second battle of Bull Run and in several other engagements. He resumed the command of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1865, and in February, 1869, was retired from active service, with the full rank of Major General. On Monday his remains were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and on Tuesday morning were interred with military honors at that place.

"Shortly after the close of the Civil War, General Heintzelman, in company with his daughter, visited this borough, and again in the autumn of 1878; on the latter occasion he made a short address to the citizens from the steps of Dr. Snavelly's residence."

On December 30, 1882, in the institution of Post No. 300, of the G. A. R., in his native town he was also honored by having the organization named "General Heintzelman Post," and one of the conspicuous features of their display is a large portrait of the General which adorns their walls.

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 7, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting on Friday evening in the Public Library building. In the absence of President Steinman Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer presided. Miss Clark acted as recording secretary.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, reported a large number of valuable donations received since the last meeting. They included the sofa, book cases, books, desk, pictures and manuscripts pertaining to the Civil War from the Samuel L. Hartman estate; birthday sonnets from D. B. Landis, and a number of very rare old papers from Mrs. Ebert, of York. Among them was a reference to a dispute between Alexander Scott, of Hempfield, Lancaster county, and L. Murray, of Lancaster, in which Gen. Hand figured. Another contribution was an old bill for medical services performed by Dr. Edward Hand for a Mr. Pedan. Mr. Christian E. Metzler, of Boston, contributed a number of old documents. Other books and pamphlets added to the library were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XIX (by purchase); Library of Congress, Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers; Library of Congress, Report for 1912; Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report for 1911; "Messages and Proclamations of Wisconsin War Governors" and "Service

with the Third Wisconsin Infantry," from the Wisconsin History Commission; catalogue of newspaper files in Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; "Camping for Boys," from the author, H. W. Gibson, Boston, Mass.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; American Philosophical Society; American Catholic Historical Society Records; Transactions of the Historical Society of Berks County, 1910-1911; Bulletin of the Chester County Historical Society, 1908; Bulletin of the Chester County Historical Society, exercises in memory of Thomas Buchanan Read and Bayard Taylor; German American Annals; "The Neville Memorial," services and addresses, from Dr. Theodore Diller, Pittsburgh; Annual Meeting of the Susquehanna County Historical Society and Free Library Association; The Coin Shilling of Massachusetts Bay, Address delivered before American Antiquarian Society, from Yale University; International Conciliation, 2 numbers; Library of Congress Publications, issued since 1897; Linden Hall Echo; Penn Germania, 2 numbers; annual reports, 1912, catalogue, 1912-1913, from Columbia University; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of New York Public Library.

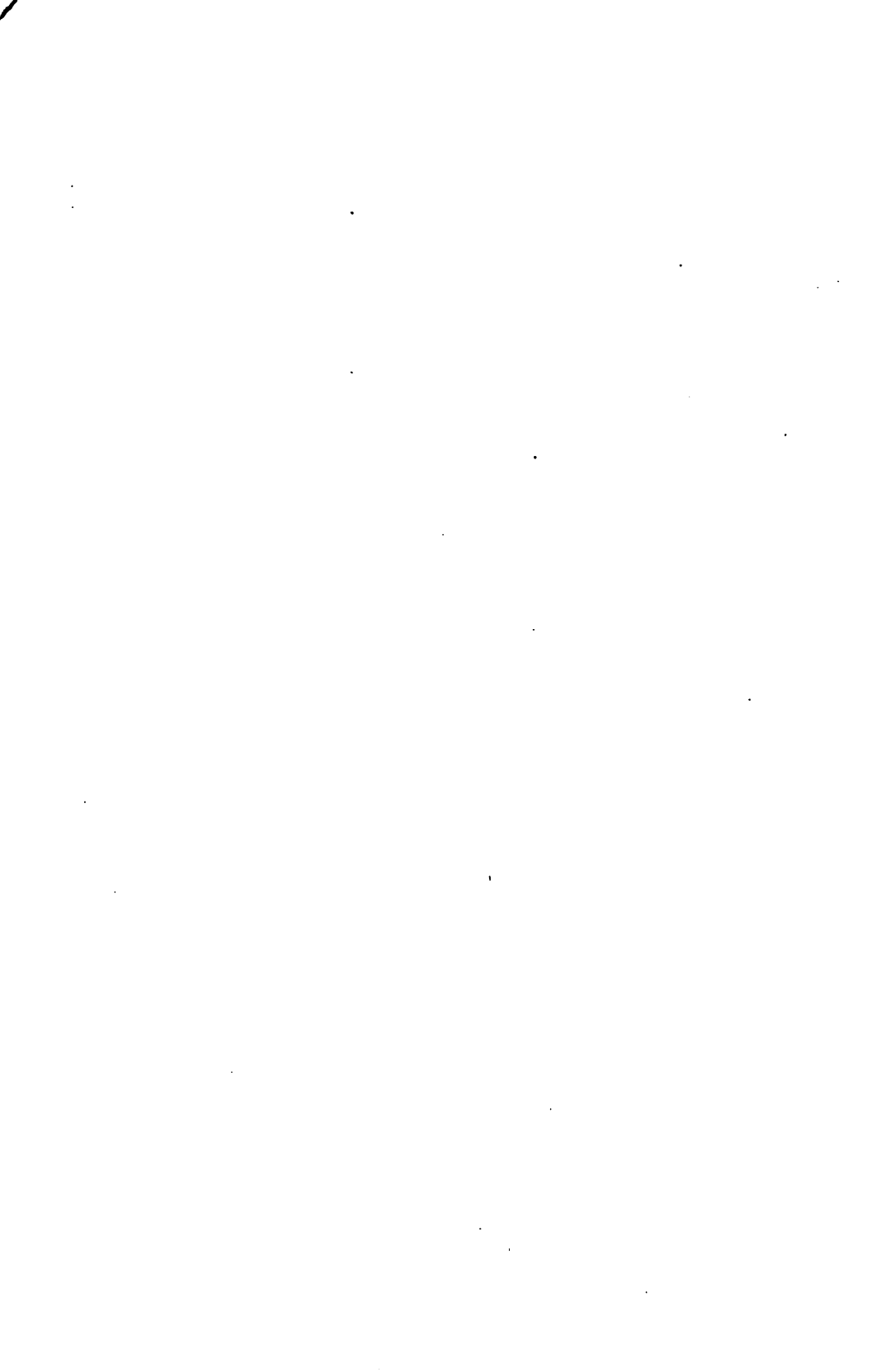
Mr. Walter Bausman, of New York, was elected to membership, and the names of the following were proposed: Miss Cora C. Curry, of No. 1020 Monroe street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Gerhart, 236 North Duke street, Lancaster, and Samuel R. Slaymaker, of this city.

The paper of the evening was contributed by A. K. Hostetter, who had as the subject of a most entertaining

contribution "Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman," who had a long and brilliant career in the United States Army. His home was in Mannheim, and fitting honor was paid his memory at the recent centennial exercises there. Mr. Hostetter went into his subject most exhaustively, and the result is a paper of rare value to the Historical Society.

There was a discussion of General Heintzelman participated in by Dr. J. B. Lincoln and others.

Adjourned.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE HISTORY OF CEDAR HILL SEMINARY.
EARLY LANCASTER ARTISTS.
MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

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The History of Cedar Hill Seminary.

To recall the active days of old "Cedar Hill," as a Seminary, these are indeed very rapidly fading away, in the memory of even the oldest inhabitants of Mount Joy and vicinity; and the desolate evidences of decay at this one-time seat of local learning, are but mute reminders of a by-gone era. The history of this institution has been perhaps meager, yet of interest withal; and the writer now gladly gives his portion, with other data, for the present paper, prepared in part, also, by him, for a new history of Mount Joy and its surroundings, issued by the Centennial Publishing Company of that place.

After the time of Pennsylvania's Legislative Act of 1822, providing for the education of children at public expense in the city and incorporated boroughs of Lancaster county, there were also established a number of academies. These private schools gave opportunity for a more general education than could be secured by moderate State aid. "Mount Joy, by vote, accepted the terms of the school law of 1834 in the year of 1842."

The First Location.

Prior to the later location of Cedar Hill, a school was evidently conducted by Rev. Dodge and held in a long, low, stone building on what is at present the Christian Seitz farm. No part of the original structure is now standing, according to information available.

This school was in existence about 1836-7.

The building for Cedar Hill Seminary was commenced in 1837, at the extreme eastern end of Mount Joy, near the south side of Little Chiques creek, at what is now known as "The Dell," between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mount Joy trolley tracks. The place was occupied at the beginning of 1839, by its principal, Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, A.M., who became known as a very active character and able teacher. The seminary succeeded well in its educational advantages, and was attended during its best periods "by young ladies from eleven different States."

Early Printed History.

From among the different Lancaster county histories, Rupp makes this mention: "'The Young Ladies' Lyceum Institute'—Rev. N. Dodge, A.M., principal—located on the banks of the Chiquesalunga creek, near the village of Mountjoy—is, perhaps, as regards accommodations—kind attention to the wants of the pupils—facility for acquiring a competent and thorough knowledge of all the various branches and accomplishments taught at similar institutions, if not superior to, at least surpassed by none other in the country." Rupp's book of 1844 refers to the Cedar Hill Seminary; and in terming it an "Institute," that astute historian had somewhat in mind another private school (for boys), called the Mount Joy Institute, established about the same time, 1838, by J. H. Brown as principal, which "was not long in operation."

A Seminary For Females.

Rev. Dodge conducted Cedar Hill as a female seminary until about the middle sixties, when the school was

closed on account of the drawn-out Civil War. Southern parents in particular kept their daughters away, and the previously prosperous institution went down, owing somewhat to the prevailing prejudices incident to that stirring period.

A writer in the Mount Joy Herald of the early eighties gave this description of Cedar Hill at that time: "It is surrounded by a grove of cedar and forest trees, making a most delightful and beautiful place. In antebellum days a flourishing female seminary existed here, which had a national reputation, and for many years it was a fountain from which issued many streams to make glad hundreds of happy households, North and South. Many noted persons from the South used to visit the place. I remember when Senator Berrian and family, from South Carolina, spent their summer vacation here." A further description of the near-by Chiqua-Salunga creek at Cedar Hill was published with the above, in the Landisville Vigil of 1883.

Rev. Professor Dodge, founder of the Female Seminary, was born in Londonderry, N. H., September 10, 1794, and died at Cedar Hill, July 25, 1876. His body was buried at Old Donegal Church Cemetery, this county, and his monument bears this appropriate quotation: "He opened his mouth with wisdom; and on his tongue was the law of kindness."

A Change in Management.

For some years the Seminary building was idle for school purposes. In 1874 Prof. David Denlinger, an educator of celebrity and reputation, who had previously gone through some similar experiences in keeping an institution on its feet during the war

(having also had considerable patronage from the South), came to Mount Joy from New Berlin, Union county, this State, where he had taught females only, and reopened the Dodge school under the last name of Cedar Hill Seminary, admitting both sexes from thence forward. Professor Denlinger had charge of the changed institution for some years, while the property belonged to the estate of the founder.

Some Reflections.

After a time Cedar Hill was again closed. The building met the fate of a fire and stood spectral like in its ruins; while the surroundings thickened with growing trees and wild weeds. The young folks of Mount Joy borough, in late years, often jaunted to its environs to pass away love's young dreams, while other folks picnicked there. In yet more recent seasons many a "hobo" has rested his weary bones in the shade of the seminary surroundings. Green young cedar trees are now striving for mastery, quite close to the walls of the once classic halls, by the tall trees which are now overtopping the scenes where Professors Dodge and Denlinger did their personal share for the education of noble daughters and sons, of a fair portion of this country.

Professor Denlinger removed to and lived at Manchester, Carroll county, Md., where he successfully continued the Irving Institute for probably ten years. He died about eighteen years since, and his remains are interred in the Henry Eberle Cemetery at Mount Joy. His son, J. W. Denlinger, Esq., practices law in Lancaster city at the present time.

A Romantic Tradition.

A correspondent of a Mount Joy paper in 1883, under the initials of "J. E. C.," gave a very graphic sketch of Cedar Hill's romantic Indian tradition, in which a young brave by the name of Chiqua courted a handsome maiden called Salunga. The story, in detail, winds up by a most tragic termination of their young lives at Chiques Rock, on the Susquehanna, close by the mouth of the Little Chiques creek.

This tradition has been printed in modified form on different occasions since then in the Landisville Vigil, Ellis & Evans' Lancaster County History, and in earlier proceedings of our own Historical Society.

Briefly commenting on the first flowery sketch of this tradition, I would state that the Susquehanna is not "nearly two miles wide" at Chiques Rock, where the Herald author also stated the river was "nearly two hundred feet below" the top of its most prominent rocky point. Similar romantic stories have been handed down from generation to generation, based on the natural wonders bordering at other winding, rock-ribbed streams of this county; and, as time goes on, we shall not lack for artistic, sentimental backgrounds to our printed sketches of local prose and poetry.

Early Lancaster Artists.

The following sketches were prepared in connection with the recent exhibition of Lancaster county portraiture:

Ferdinand Hück.

Lancaster is one of the oldest inland cities in the United States, and has naturally developed into a settlement of conservative family life and a Mecca of valued family possessions. These possessions, especially the family portraits, prove that Lancaster is far from the matter-of-fact place it is generally thought to be, and that the people of Lancaster have always possessed the sense of beauty and a feeling and love for the best in art.

The first artist in Lancaster of whom there is any record is Ferdinand Hück, who came from Mayence, Germany, in 1729.

Several body water-colors and two oils are in existence, one a small portrait of himself, painted on wood, and the other an original conception of the Crucifixion. This was painted for the Catholic Mission, established in 1741, saved from fire and used as a mural decoration for the stone edifice that arose above the ashes of the primitive early building.

Probably there were too many Indians about Lancaster at that time for Ferdinand to pursue the Goddess Art without interference. He moved to Baltimore, where his descendants now live and prosper.

It is only a matter of conjecture, but an interesting point for genealo-

gists to discover whether Ferdinand Hück is a descendant or a grand-nephew of the famous painter of Dutch interiors, Pieter de Hooch.

Adam Mortimer Lightner.

Adam Mortimer Lightner, a young American artist, was born in the year 1814. He was the son of Nathaniel Free Lightner and Maria Carpenter Ellmaker Lightner, who was a daughter of Peter Baker Ellmaker and Susanna Carpenter Ellmaker, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. He received his education at John Beck's Academy, Lititz, Lancaster county. At an early age he showed great talent as a portrait painter. His father sent him to Italy to perfect himself in the art of portrait painting, where he took lessons from the first masters of Italy. While in that country he was taken with hemorrhages, and, after his return to America, lived but a year, dying apparently a young man in his twenty-sixth year, October 11, 1840. He is awaiting the glorious resurrection morning with his father and mother in "Christ Episcopal Churchyard," Leacock township.

Minutes of the March Meeting.

Lancaster, March 7, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting on Friday evening. Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, one of the vice presidents, was in the chair. Miss Martha B. Clark was secretary pro tem.

Miss Bausman reported a long list of donations, chief of which was the following list of old newspapers, the gift of the Mechanics' Library Association:

Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung, 1787 to 1793; ("The first German paper printed in the city that was destined to live beyond the probationary period"); the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, January 3, 1792; Der Lancaster Correspondent, "No. 1, 1799, May 25th, Saturday, issued by Christian Jacob Huetter on King street, 2nd door from Market"—1800, 1801, 1802, 1803—(file complete); Journal of the Senate of the Republic of Pennsylvania—"which took its beginning in Lancaster, Wednesday, November 5, 1800, eleventh volume, printed by John Albright Co., Prince street, Lancaster;" Der American Staatsbote, 1800, 1803, 1804, "printed in Lancaster by John Albrecht"; New York Herald, 1803 to 1806; the Philadelphia Daily Aurora, August 5, 1805, to September, 1806; Philadelphia United States Gazette, semi-weekly, and Daily True American, August, 1805 to September, 1806; Daily Philadelphia Political Commercial Register, parts of 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808; Lancaster Journal, 1807, to

1816, 1818, 1819; Der Volksfreund, 1806, 1808, to 1814, "printed in Lancaster by William Hamilton, West King street, next door to Wilson's Hotel"; also a German Bible, 1819, printed by John Bar, Lancaster.

The other donations were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Twenty-six volumes from the State Library, including State Reports and Histories of Civil War Regiments; four volumes from the New York Historical Society collections of that society; Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume XX (by purchase); memorial volume of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. and A. M., independence celebration of 125th anniversary.

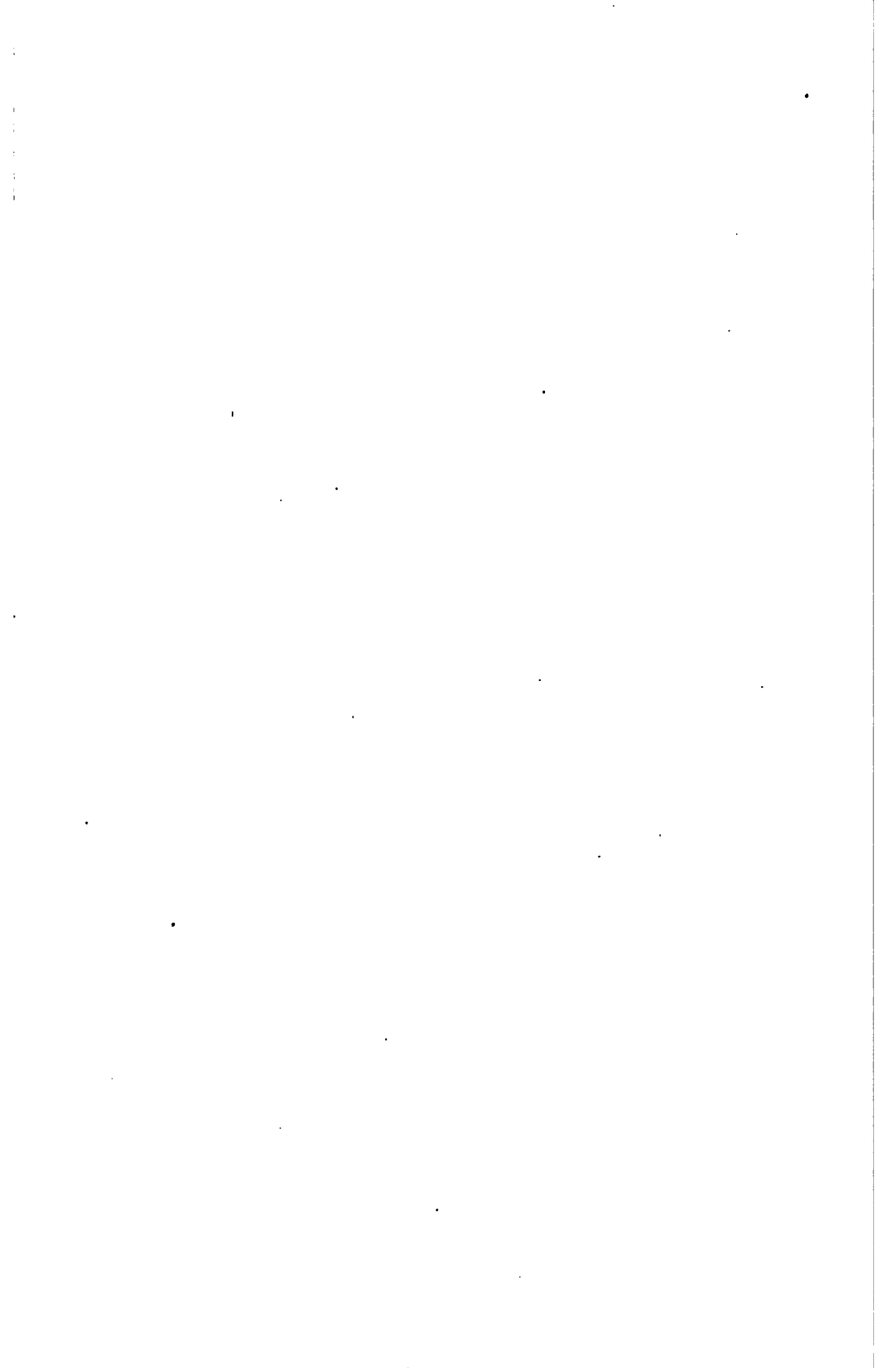
Magazines and pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Linden Hall Echo; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Part II; Forty-first Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletins of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Grand Rapids Public Library; New York Public Library.

A vote of thanks was extended for the valuable donations.

The following were elected to membership: Samuel R. Slaymaker, Miss Cora C. Curry, Robert L. Gerhard. These names were proposed: Charles B. Keller, Walter C. Hager, Willis Rohrer, Rev. H. K. Denlinger.

Following the business session Mr. A. K. Hostetter read an interesting sketch of Rev. Tobias Wagner, an early pioneer minister of Pennsylvania. The data was gathered by Mr. Hostetter in preparing his excellent article on Major General Heintzelman, read at the February meeting of the Society.

Adjourned.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

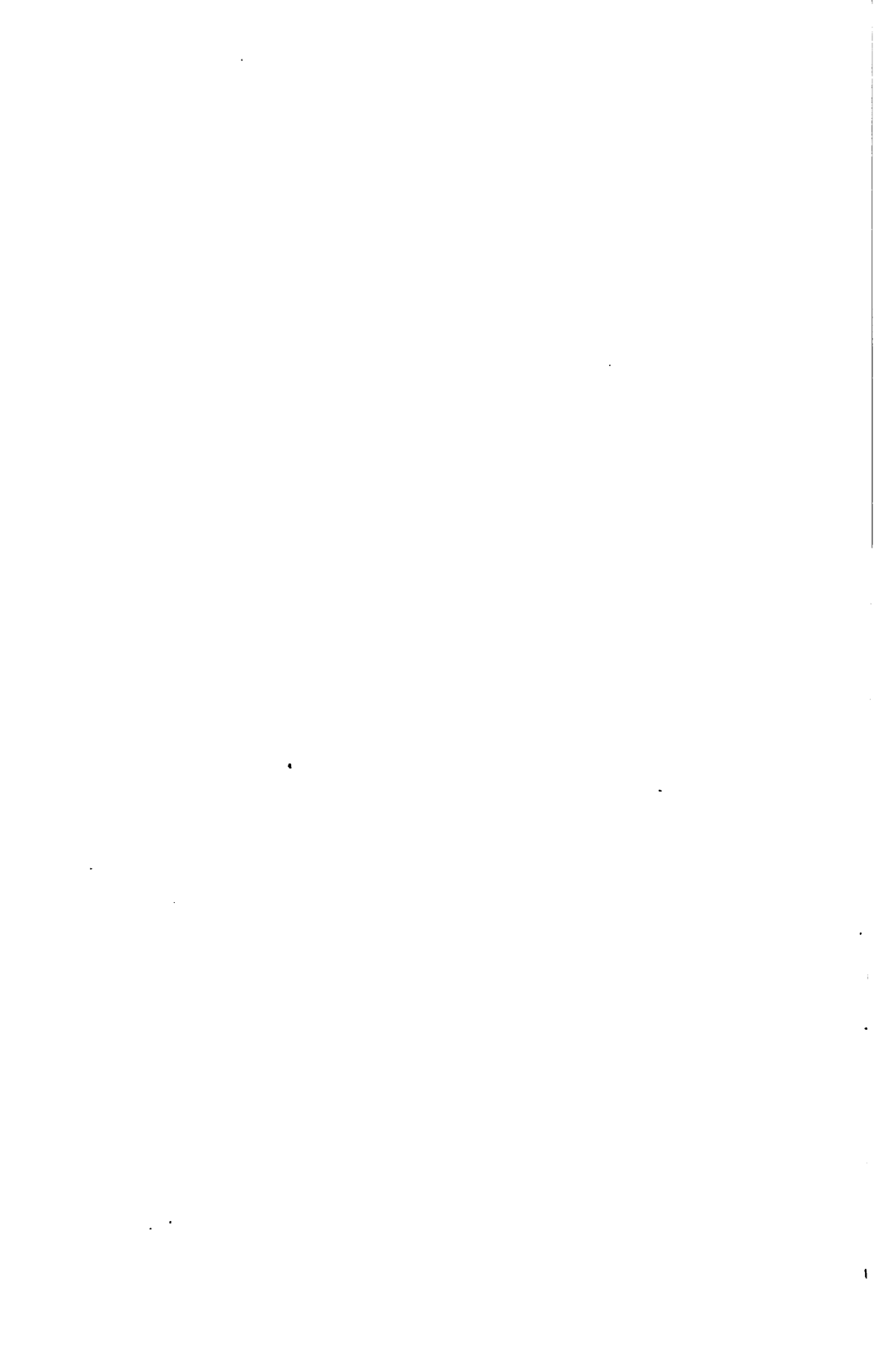
"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AN EARLY CANAL PROJECT.
AN ARTISTIC AFTERMATH.
PATTERSON-ANDREWS GENEALOGY.
MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.



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AN EARLY CANAL PROJECT

The writer's interest in the early waterways and inland navigation of Lancaster county was somewhat quickened recently by reading an unpublished letter, written at Harrisburg, August 12, 1824, to Richard B. McCabe, of Huntingdon, by Persifor Frazer, of the notable family whose name he bore, conspicuous aforesaid in Delaware and Chester counties, and later in Philadelphia. In one paragraph of local personal interest he said:

"George B. Porter, Esq., passed through this place two or three days since on his way to Lancaster. Previous to his arrival here he had been appointed Adjutant General, to succeed Col. Carr. He will, I think, make an excellent officer; and his appointment, in this section of the country, appears to be highly approved of. The Goddess of fortune, or rather of office, appears to bestow her favors with a liberal hand on descendants of the brave General Porter."

It will be remembered this was the Porter who married a daughter of Samuel Humes, and became the father of Rose Porter, later Shissler, of Galena, Ill., and of Humes Porter. He was made territorial Governor of Michigan, and after his death his widow built an edifice on North Duke street, now the Iris Club house. About the same time his brother, David Rittenhouse Porter, was Governor of Pennsylvania from January 15, 1839, to January 21, 1845. Meantime another brother, James Madison Porter,

of Easton, Pa., was Secretary of War under President Tyler. A son of Gov. Porter is the General Horace A. Porter, of military and diplomatic fame, Gen. Grant's chief of staff and one-time Ambassador to France; he resides in New York. Another was the famous Judge William A. Porter, of the Philadelphia Bench and Bar; his son, William W. Porter, was one of the first Judges of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Verily, as Fraser wrote, "Fortune favored the family."

Another and more significant paragraph in the same epistle reads as follows:

"As respects the canal commissioners, I think you will not have the pleasure of seeing them before the latter part of next summer. We had almost concluded here that they had been drowned in some of the rivulets of Chester county; for it was more than a month before we heard anything of them. Within a few days past we have ascertained that they are in the neighborhood of Churchtown, Lancaster county, progressing in their surveys. They have found an abundance of water on the summit level, and believe that a canal can be made the whole way from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, at an average expense of \$1,500 per mile. The summit level proves to be no less than sixty-five miles in extent. All that is now wanting to ensure canals in every direction through the State is—money.

"Political—Nearly all for Jackson here—A few for Adams—and three for Crawford!"

The idea of a canal on the ridge lands about Churchtown reads a trifle ludicrous now; and if an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile was calculated to stagger the financiers of the Commonwealth, what would have hap-

pened had a project been started that would to the infant State of that day been relatively commensurate with the Federal scheme at Panama?

And yet there is extended historic justification for the survey then apparently making in the region of Churchtown, Honeybrook and Morgantown, for a canal to connect the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers with a the waters of the Susquehanna, at a point the line of which would traverse the Churchtown country. Swank, in his "Progressive Pennsylvania," traces the conception back to William Penn, and pays tribute to one of our indefatigable members when he says: "In the 'Proposals for a Second Settlement' on the Susquehanna river William Penn, in 1690, says that a 'way' by land had been 'laid out' between the Delaware and the Susquehanna rivers 'at least three years ago,' and that communication between this proposed settlement and the settlements already made on the Delaware would 'not be hard to do by water by the benefit of the river Schuylkill, for a branch of that river lies near a branch that runs into the Susquehanna river and is the common course of the Indians with their skins and furs into our parts.' In these words Penn certainly indicates French creek and Conestoga creek as the branches which could be utilized in uniting the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers. His 'way' was undoubtedly a road from the mouth of French creek to a point near the mouth of the Conestoga. H. Frank Eshleman, of Lancaster, has made this matter clear. To Penn belongs the credit for first suggesting, as early as 1690, the project for continuous water transportation from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, but he did not specifically suggest the building of a canal."

Henry S. Tanner, in his "Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States" (1840), says that "application was made to the Provincial Legislature for authority to open a water communication between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna rivers, and in the year 1762 a survey with a view to this object was effected, by which its practicability was satisfactorily demonstrated." Tanner gives no further particulars of the alleged "survey," but other writers, without submitting any proof, say that it was made by David Rittenhouse and Dr. William Smith in 1762.

This survey was likely made about 1769; and ran further to the north, passing through what is now Lebanon county. Philadelphia, jealous of the trade which Baltimore drew from Pennsylvania, as the Susquehanna drained toward the Chesapeake, was ever alert to the advantage of joining the waters of the State in some scheme of transportation which led to the metropolis and entry port of our Commonwealth. Bolles, in his "Pennsylvania, Province and State," says:

"In those days transportation under the most favorable conditions was expensive, and the carriage of goods around the peninsula and up the bay to Philadelphia was a costly charge. To overcome Baltimore's advantage, it was proposed to build a canal from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, and to improve 'the navigation of all rivers so far as they led towards our capital city.' This was just before the Revolution; and many were desirous of building a canal through the heart of the country. The contest with Great Britain soon overshadowed every other, and business rivalry was forgotten."

Later there were revivals of the scheme; surveys and plans and legislative movements toward its actualization were authorized in 1825. The incoming of the railway superseded all thought of a canal on the Churchtown plateau; but generations later witnessed the locomotive climb the slopes of the Welsh Mountain, and the route from Lancaster to Philadelphia, via New Holland, Beartown, Honeybrook and Downingtown, is very little longer than the main line. Even if the large conception of 1825 had been realized, it would have been of brief local advantage, as the packet and barge, the towpath and mule power, lasted only a little while longer as elements of modern transportation.

AN ARTISTIC AFTERMATH

I am indebted to Mr. John D. Chalfant, artist, of Wilmington, Del., for an opportunity to see a catalogue of the "First Annual Exhibition of the Society of Artists of the United States," which was held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of what is now the Academy of Fine Arts, in 1811. It was a notable and significant event in the history of the arts in this then new country. The title page of this rather modest pamphlet of forty-seven pages bears the quotation from Pope, "Dare to have sense yourselves." It was printed by Tho. L. Plowman, and sold at the reasonable price of twenty-five cents. By comparison with the recent splendid publication of our local portraiture exhibition, it presents a rather shabby appearance; but in the list of names, then perhaps obscure, but since become illustrious, it exhibits the work of eminent geniuses.

There were shown at this display 127 works of American artists and among the names since become familiar are those of Rembrandt and James Peale, Wurtmiller, Sully and Stuart. Raphael, Anna and Maria Peale all had works on exhibition. The Birches, Thomas and William, figure in this catalogue, and Denis A. Volozan seems to have been a prominent contemporary artist of classical subjects. Benjamin West's "King Lear" and "Ophella" were there. The most numerous contributor to the occasion was F. Guy, whose landscapes made up nearly a sixth of the whole collection, and they were all "for

sale." There were several works of W. Broombridge. The feature, however, of special local interest, and recalled now with peculiar timeliness, is the fact that Jacob Eichholtz, then an "Associate Artist," appears in this early exposition with three pictures; one of these, a "Portrait of a Gentleman," was, of course, the early Nicholas Biddle picture of that period, and likely the one that Eichholtz carried with him to Boston, when he went there to interview the great Stuart. That picture, as I have heretofore reported, remains in Philadelphia, on the walls of the home of Mr. Biddle's daughter, who has been deceased since our portraiture exposition was held. Her nephew has had it carefully restored by Wilkinson, the skilled artist and finisher, and a recent view which I had of it displayed remarkable freshness and brilliancy of color, the special Eichholtz red coming out in splendid form. It would be of interest to know who was the subject of the other "Portrait of a Gentleman," then exhibited by Eichholtz, as well as his third picture, "Innocence," which was in all probability one of his own children and possibly may be identified with some of the present possessions of his work in his own family. It is gratifying to know that even at the early day and stage of his art development he had as many as three pictures in this limited collection.

Besides the work of American artists, this first annual exhibition included about 200 works of foreign artists, ancient and modern, and already in Philadelphia or other parts of the country there were owned landscapes by Teniers, portraits by Rubens, animal pictures by Paul Potter, numerous specimens of the Dutch artists as well as Rembrandts, Van

Dykes, Watteaus, Titians, Gordaens, Anglica Kauffmans, Jaen Steens, Ostades, and others, upon whom time has set its approval and enormously heightened their values.

Since the publication in the transactions of this Society of the recollections of Eichholtz and the partial catalogue of his works, I have discovered there are quite a number of others extant, which were not then known and recorded. It goes without saying that the history of his life and works, published by this society, has quickened interest in and an appreciation of him, as well as much enhanced the market value of his productions.

For example, a family portrait has turned up in Denver, Colorado. It is owned by the widow of Leonard Eichholtz, who died a year or two ago. It bears the date 1820. The subject is Henry Eichholtz, who was a brother of the artist. He moved from Lancaster to Downingtown, and there kept the hotel which is adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the father of Leonard Eichholtz, who went to Colorado in the early sixties. The portrait is half-length, looking left.

In the possession of J. Lane Reed, of Dayton, Ohio, there are three Eichholtz portraits. One is that of George Ford, born 1773, died 1843; the second of Mary Ann Elizabeth Hull Ford, born 1770, died 1845, grandparents of the owner. The third is that of Henry Robert Reed, his father, dated 1816. Mr. Ford's portrait was painted in 1812, and is, therefore, one of the earliest of the artist's works.

A very considerable cluster of Eichholtz portraits and the relations of a notable Lancaster family have been traced to and through Mr. Edward S.

Sayres, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar. He is a great-grandson of Samuel Humes, who appears in the Eichholtz ledger as one of the artist's liberal local patrons. Miss Hamilton, of St. Paul, who is a kinswoman of the Humes family, has four Eichholtz portraits, viz., of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Humes; of Dr. Samuel Humes, a son, and of another son, William Humes, who married Miss Harriet Church, of Philadelphia, and was a member of the company of State Fencibles in the War of 1812, commanded by Hartman Kuhn, a Philadelphia descendant of Adam Simon Kuhn, a conspicuous figure in old Lancaster and foremost in Old Trinity.

The Eichholtz portraits owned and highly prized by Mr. Sayres are five in number, as follows:

Samuel Humes (the elder), of Lancaster, sitting, facing left.

Mary Hamilton Humes (his wife), daughter of James Hamilton, of Leacock.

John Humes, of Philadelphia, merchant and Register of Wills, born in Lancaster, son of Samuel and Mary Hamilton; sitting, facing left.

Jane McPhail Humes, wife of John Humes, with babe in arms and her daughter. She was a daughter of John McPhail, merchant, of Philadelphia, and Ann Mackenzie, his wife; sitting, facing left.

Ann McPhail, wife of John McPhail, born Ann Mackenzie, mother of Mrs. Jane McPhail; sitting, facing left.

All these portraits, excepting the one of Mrs. John Humes, which lacks vigor, have always been considered very fine.

In note ix, page 30, of the Eichholtz biography, is a letter from a Legislative Committee of Delaware, directing a painting for the State Capitol of

Col. John Gibson, in action at Erie. I have learned that this work was executed as proposed and furnished the Delaware Commonwealth, and remains now, after more than eighty years, one of the art treasures of the State House.

According to the Delaware Legislative Journal, a joint resolution to have this portrait printed was adopted by the General Assembly February 6, 1822. The subject was suggested by the fact that Colonel James Gibson was a native of Delaware, and fell in defense of his country at the memorable sortie at Lake Erie, September 17, 1814. The committee appointed under the resolution was somewhat tardy, and the matter was renewed on February 16, 1829, when a new committee was appointed and \$120 appropriated for the purpose. No further record is made of the committee's work or report, but the picture was procured and paid for. The portrait is three-quarter length, in uniform with sword, and is in fairly good condition. Gibson was born in Sussex county, Delaware. He joined the regular army and was absent from his native Commonwealth most of his life.

The other day a portrait, obscured with the dust of ages and despoiled by cellar damp, was sold at a Philadelphia auction room, to which it had been brought by a colored drayman who rescued it from the basement of an abandoned house. A restorer and fancier of fine arts discerned in it some merit and bought it for a song. The restoration enhanced its likeness and value; the purchaser became certain it was an auto-portrait of Eichholtz. He studied our biography and catalogue and was convinced; and when he compared it with

the features of a descendant of Eichholtz he was certain. A wealthy connoisseur and art patron dropped into his shop, saw the picture, and, having been led to an appreciation of the supposed author, without further authentication, bought it at a price three-fold as much as Eichholtz ever was paid for any production. Its genuineness is yet to be established, as the family has no trace of this newly-found portrait.

That the general influence of the portrait exhibition led to a local stimulation of interest in the fine arts has already been manifested in many ways. A remarkable illustration is furnished by a letter sent to a gentleman interested in this subject by a citizen of the lower end of Lancaster county, who travels extensively through the lower end and adjoining parts of York county and Maryland, and, therefore, has special opportunities to become acquainted with the art treasures of that locality. He writes as follows to a sympathetic friend:

"I am in touch with the owner of some fine old paintings, among them one each of Henry and Mary Stewart. these are by M. Angelo. they are genuine I wish to bring them to the notice of Morgan & Carnegie. can you put me wise in the matter? if you can think I can make it worth your while to do so."

Whether his reference to the Stuar-arts involves the royal house of England seems to be a little uncertain, but the fact that the portraits are authenticated as the work of M. Angelo certainly makes them worthy the attention of Mr. Carnegie, now that America's foremost patron of the fine arts has passed away.

Patterson-Andrews Genealogy

About 1840 James Patterson Andrews, M. D., commenced a compilation of a genealogical register of the descendants of James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson, founders of the Little Britain, Lancaster county, branch of the Patterson family, and also of the descendants of the Chester county branch of the Andrews family, of which Widow Andrews was founder; the two families being early and closely connected by marriage, Dr. Andrews continued his register up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. Of recent years George M. Black, of Oak Park, Ill., of the fourth generation of Pattersons and the fifth generation of Andrewses, has been making an effort to continue the lines of work with the view of putting the whole pamphlet into book form, when as near complete as possible.

Prompt assistance is asked of those knowing themselves to be descended from Widow Andrews or James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson.

The subject is one that should appeal to a large number of persons in our county, especially resident in the Lower End, where both strains of the family were numerous and influential. I take it the Colerain and Little Britain and the Chester county Pattersons were distinct from the family of the same name who so largely peopled the Donegal region and left their deep imprint in that locality. James Patterson, the elder, at the age of twenty, came from his native county of Antrim, Ireland, to Little Britain,

in 1728. His bride, Mary Montgomery, followed him from the North of Ireland three or four years later, and married him. Widow Andrews and her children came later and settled in Chester county. Her daughter, Frances, married Robert Gardner and their daughter, Letitia, married James Montgomery Patterson, son of James and Mary. Hence the many Wilson, Andrews, Ewing, Shippen, Clendennin, Neiper, Black and White notable families of lower Lancaster county. The illustrious Ramsays—David, doctor, statesman and historian; William, the divine; and Nathaniel, soldier and Treasury official—were nephews of one of the women of this Patterson-Andrews line. Robert Fulton, the inventor, through his lineage from the Blacks and Smiths, was collaterally related to this family. Robert Fulton, the elder, married his cousin, Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph.

John Black, father of the present genealogist of this family, was born in Chester county, in 1798. His mother, Hannah Ross Black, was full cousin of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame. Her mother was Isabella Smith, sister of Mary Smith, mother of Fulton. They were daughters of Joseph Smith, born in Ireland, 1704, came to Chester county, 1726, with a brother, John, and sister, Mary, who married William Fulton. They were grandparents of Robert, the inventor.

Biographers became confused in the two Mary Smiths, and many mistakes have occurred in writing the family lines. John (1686), Mary (?), and Joseph (1704), were born in County Monaghan, Ireland, children of John Macdonald Smith, born in County Antrim, 1655. His parents came from Scotland, and were named Macdonald. The name of Smith was given to John

by William of Orange, at or about the time of the battle of the Boyne, from an incident that occurred wherein the King's horse cast a shoe, which was replaced by John Macdonald. The King inquired of the man his name, and was told Macdonald. The King told him his name ought to be Macdonald the smith. The remark was heard by some of Macdonald's neighbors, who dubbed him with the name, and the Smith name was adopted by the family, and Smith it has remained.

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., April 4, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting to-night in the Smith Public Library building. President Steinman was in the chair, and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as secretary pro tem. The attendance was good.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, announced the following donations received during March:

Magazines and Pamphlets—Viceroy of New Spain, from the University of California; Kittochtinny Historical Society, Volume VII; American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Lebanon County Historical Society; Pennsylvania-German; Linden Hall Echo; Two Oldest Congregations of the United Presbyternan Church; Bulletin of New York Public Library and Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Volume 1 (unbound) of the Lancaster County Historical Society Papers, from F. R. Diffenderffer; number of copies of old newspapers, mostly of Lancaster publications, beginning with 1794, also several old documents, from F. R. Diffenderffer; number of miscellaneous pamphlets from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; two political banners of the Buchanan campaign, from Fred S. Pyfer.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

On motion it was decided to purchase a copy of the Herr Genealogy for \$5.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, brought up the question of securing an additional room in the building for the use

of the society, and on motion a committee composed of F. R. Diffenderfer, A. K. Hostetter and Miss Bausman, was appointed to confer with the library management in reference to the matter.

The name of Charles Ezra Bowman was proposed for membership, and the following were duly elected: Charles B. Keller, Lancaster; Walter C. Hager, Esq., Lancaster; Willis Rohrer, Lancaster, and Rev. H. T. Denlinger, 360 West Twenty-eighth street, New York City.

Mr. W. U. Hensel, who has been active in promoting the previous very successful celebrations, submitted a proposal for "Our Next Popular Celebration," as follows:

The suggestion has been made—originating with one of our most active and interested members, Judge Landis—that the annual event of this society, in the nature of a public and popular celebration, shall have this year for its theme "Lancaster County in the War for the Union," centering around the personality of our most distinguished soldier of that period, John Fulton Reynolds, and comprising in its scope the erection of some memorial to him. There are many good reasons for favorable consideration of this idea:

First—We have celebrated Lancaster county in the War of the Revolution; and have commemorated our great inventor, the German Mennonite settlements, the Quaker anti-slavery influence. Now, the position taken by our community and its people in the great epoch of preserving the Union of States and establishing National Sovereignty is a subject of equal significance with any of these and quite

fit to found upon it a popular celebration.

Second—Reynolds was native to our soil and city. His family lived here for generations and sprang from that French Huguenot race, which though comparatively few in number and intermingled almost inseparably with other strains, has been large in influence and persistent in its characteristics.

Third—Appointed to the United Military Academy by a Congressman of this district, who was the only Pennsylvanian to ever become President of the United States, he finished his course with honors, discharged responsible duties for fifteen years of peace, fought gallantly and won promotion in the Mexican war; traversed the continent in military expedition when the path to the Pacific was yet unfixed; left the commandantship at West Point for field service at the outbreak of the war, discharged his duties brilliantly at every stage, until, assigned by Meade to fatal distinction, he fell as a hero wearing battle-harness in the first day's fight—easily at that time, says Count Paris, historian of the Civil War, the most promising soldier of the army of the Potomac.

Fourth—The decisive battle of Gettysburg was the only engagement of the war on the soil of a free State. The incidents of the Confederate invasion directly touched the border of Lancaster; the thunder of the guns was heard in this city; and our people were quick to respond to the call for relief. It was the supreme occasion of the whole war to touch their sympathies and quicken their activities.

Finally—The erection of another outdoor and ornamental memorial to the illustrious dead of Lancaster, if

related to some eminently fit subject like the one proposed, will likely lead to others of the kind. Williamson Park has been decorated with the Hand tablet. The Long and Buchanan parks, either of them would afford a noble site and picturesque background for such a marker; while the new Boulevard or Parkway under construction in the West End would afford numerous spaces for the location of a memorial, whether modest or elaborate.

I, therefore, move that a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair, consider this subject and report at the next meeting upon the practicability of the Society this year commemorating, by a popular celebration and enduring marker, one of the historic events or characters of Lancaster county.

President Steinman will, in the near future, appoint the committee of three, and active work in planning for the big event will be begun.

Mr. Hensel read three short but very interesting papers. One of them was on the subject, "To and Through Churchtown By Canal," referring to an early project to connect Harrisburg and Philadelphia by a waterway. Another paper gave the Patterson-Andrews genealogy, while the third was entitled, "An Artistic Aftermath," giving some facts about the "First Annual Exhibition of the Society of Artists of the United States," held in Philadelphia in 1811. Among the exhibitors was our own Jacob Eichholtz.

Adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY LOCAL HISTORICAL ITEMS.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY OF LITTLE
BRITAIN TOWNSHIP, INCLUDING FULTON
TOWNSHIP.

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

Early Local Historical Items - - - - - 123

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

Early Settlement and History of Little Britain Township,
Including Fulton Township - - - - - 138

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.

Minutes of May Meeting - - - - - 152

Early Local Historical Items.

In the proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the month of October, 1907, and for the month of December, 1910, may be found lists of certain items of early Lancaster county history gleaned from the "American Weekly Mercury," the earliest newspaper of Pennsylvania, beginning 1719, and ending its career in 1746. These items of greater or lesser importance furnish a certain department of the historical facts of our county, in its earlier days, that have value worth preserving. This newspaper is very rare, and it is believed that our Society ought to have a record of its early facts.

The article of December, 1910, brings the "Items" down to 1738, and we shall now proceed with a narration of the same down to the discontinuance of the paper.

It is evident that the Proprietors had great difficulty in collecting their quit rents. In the issue of the Mercury of June 28, 1739, there is one item stating that inhabitants for several years past have neglected to appear at the place fixed in their patents, or by an Act of Assembly, to pay their quit rents. The item continues and says that inasmuch as the proprietor is agreed to take paper money for all lands patented before 1732, that the people ought to appreciate it and pay more promptly. Notice is then given that Richard Peters, the secretary of the Proprietor, among other places,

would sit at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, from the 7th to the 17th of October, where all persons who are one or more years in arrears are required to pay their quit rents, and, in default, the receiver of quit rents orders a distress to be made immediately, in pursuance of law.

In the issue of October 4, 1739, the election figures of Pennsylvania are set forth. However, only those of Philadelphia county, Chester county and Bucks county are given, showing how large the vote was for the different candidates. In Lancaster county, only, the names of those elected are mentioned, but the vote is not given, which is very much to be regretted. From the item it appears that the Chester county vote was 866, the Philadelphia county vote 555, and Bucks county 382. These are the highest votes of the officer receiving the highest number at those elections.

In the issue of November 29, 1739, there is an interesting account of the tremendous crowds that Rev. George Whitfield is drawing in Philadelphia and through Chester county, etc. About this time he reached Lancaster county and preached at Pequea, in the Presbyterian Church, but the paper does not have an account of this.

In the issue of March 11, 1740, there is an account of Benjamin Sterrett, going home from a neighbor's house, found dead by a small creek. I mention this only to show that the Sterrett ancestry lived in the western part of Lancaster county, around Donegal, as we all know, and in other sections. Chief Justice Sterrett, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, descended from them.

In the issue of April 7, 1740, there is a glowing account of the great joy

and the public demonstration, upon the declaration of war against Spain. The item sets forth that there was booming of guns and toasts were drunk to the royal family, etc., and a great love shown for England. While this is a narration of the doings in Philadelphia county, it is likely there was considerable excitement in Lancaster county also. It shows the great love that our county and the others had for Great Britain in those early days.

In the same issue, a notice is given to all who are willing to enlist in the important expedition on foot, for taking and plundering the most valuable ports of the Spanish West Indies that they may wait upon certain gentlemen in Philadelphia, and in Chester county and in Bucks county; and as to Lancaster county, directs that they report their names to Andrew Galbreth, Thomas Edwards and Thomas Smith, the late Sheriff, and ——— Cookman. We thus see that, as early as 1740, this county was active in a patriotic way. It is set forth that the gentlemen who were to receive the names of those willing to enlist are strictly prohibited from disclosing the name of any person who desires to have his name concealed. This notice appears in both English and German. I notice that in the Second Series of the Pennsylvania Archives, Volume 2, page 489, under the head of provincial officers and soldiers, we have for Lancaster county Captain Thomas Edwards, December 1, 1744; Lieut. Reese Morgan, December 1, 1744; "Earl Town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania"—also Captain William Maxwell, Ensign James Wilkins, February 12, 1745-46 (raised in Rathmulen township, Lancaster county).

These were likely employed in King George's War. It appears that some Lancaster county soldiers deserted, as under the date of July 24 it is stated that Thomas Fitzpatrick and others deserted out of the service at Germantown, and are supposed to have gone to Lancaster county.

In the issue of September 18, 1740, we are given a view of how the people were divided on the question of King George's War. It will be remembered that John Wright, the presiding Justice of our Court, greatly opposed Governor Thomas, who was zealous in the war, and the result was that Wright was not reappointed to the Judgeship. The feeling against the war was strong throughout Lancaster county, but in many sections it was very rampant in favor of war. In the issue of the paper just stated it is set forth that, "during the later part of the last week," there was a personal review by the Governor of seven companies of troops raised, who were embarking for the West Indies, and that the troops were very cheerful and eager to go to the front, in order to preserve the honor and welfare of the British nation. It is set forth that these are the first drafts ever made in Pennsylvania. The article then says that it is no uncommon thing in these depraved times to see the Governors abide the reproaches and clamors of the representatives and to undergo pain and anxiety; but to see the Governor, contrary to his own interest, merely from the dictates of duty, loyalty and zeal for the safety and honor of our mother country, bravely encounter hardships, without any assistance from the Legislature, simply to fulfill the request of our Royal

Masters, reflects a resolution, a spirit unparalleled in the plantations. It seems that a considerable number of Lancaster county people, especially those bound to service, deserted their masters and joined the armies. Among others we find that a Daniel Hagen ran away from Andrew Caldwell, in Pequea, and others.

In the issue of October 2, 1740, election returns are again given, but the figures are given for Philadelphia county only. The exact vote seems to be 1,822.

In the issue of May 14, 1741, there is a long account of the great public rejoicing throughout Pennsylvania because of the taking and destroying of the forts and castles and the battery in the harbor of Carthagena, and attacking the Spanish admiral with his flag ship and sinking all the rest of the Spanish vessels. The article goes on to state that Pennsylvania contributed loyally to this victory, and there was a great demonstration about the State House. The Governor dined publicly with a large body of gentlemen. The evening was spent largely with rounds of cannon shot. Fifteen of the houses were illuminated. A great bonfire, which was concluded by a whole pipe of Spanish wine, ended the celebration. Lancaster troops were in the army that reduced the Spanish defenses.

In the issue of October 8, 1741, the election returns of Lancaster county are given, as are those of the rest of the counties, but no figures.

Nothing occurred until October 7, 1742, when election returns are again given.

In the issue of June 9, 1743, there is an account of a report that Indian outrages had been committed in Lan-

caster county; and also in Skohooniaty, or Jenlaty, but it was found that these things were false.

In the issue of April 26, 1744, there is a long account of the murder of John Armstrong, an Indian trader, in or near Lancaster, and two or three of his servants, by some of the Delaware Indians, and the reason for it as set forth, namely, that a Delaware Indian being indebted to Armstrong for some time, Armstrong seized a belt of wampum and a horse for pay—that a few days later this Indian and five others met Armstrong and his servants going from Philadelphia to Lancaster with a wagon load of goods, and demanded the horse back, saying that Armstrong was overpaid; that Armstrong refuses to do this, saying that he was not yet paid in full; that the Indians then turned aside to consult together, and agreed to murder Armstrong and his servants, so that the servants could not reveal the killing—that three of these Indians afterwards disavowed the agreement, but the others stuck to it, and rapidly followed Armstrong, and when they met him, the Indian who wanted the horse gave Armstrong a blow on the head with his tomahawk; that Armstrong struck back with his fist; that the two servants went to Armstrong's assistance; that one of the other Indians then presented his gun and shot one of them and immediately loaded his gun again and shot the other, and that by this time Armstrong was dead. The account goes on to state that they buried Armstrong, and the two men they threw into the creek or river, where the bodies were found afterward by inhabitants. The goods they conveyed three miles further and put them in a hole which they

dug in the ground. This account was given by the Indian who shot the man who was taken to the Lancaster jail. The account goes on to say that the king of the Delaware Indians promised to see that they were brought to punishment. There are several accounts of this killing in the Colonial records and other early historical books; but, as this goes into many particulars, that those accounts do not contain, I thought it well to give the substance of this newspaper report.

In the issue of June 21, 1744, an account is given of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Commissioners from Maryland and Virginia setting out from Philadelphia together for Lancaster, to meet the chiefs of the Five Nations of Indians in the big Indian treaty about to be held in Lancaster to adjust differences that existed between some of the inhabitants of Virginia and a party of the Five Nation Indians, who had some difficulty about a year earlier; and also to strengthen the treaty of friendship between the Five Nations and the people of Pennsylvania. The account sets forth that several of the principal inhabitants of Pennsylvania went with the party from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The far-reaching effect and importance of this great Indian treaty, at which about 550 Indians were present, is recorded in all of the historical books, and I will spend no time upon it. The purposes of the treaty are set out in this newspaper report in a slightly different way from that stated in the historical books.

In the issue of November 15, 1744, it is stated that Mushmelon, the Indian who received the sentence of death on the 5th of November, for the

murder of Armstrong and his two men, was executed.

In the issue of May 9, 1745, there is part of a speech made by the Governor to the Assembly, in which he refers to a letter he received from the Governor of Virginia, enclosing the answer of the Catawba Indians to a message he had sent them, pursuant to the Lancaster treaty.

The American Weekly Mercury, from which we have taken the above items, always took the proprietary or aristocratic side in politics. In 1728 Benjamin Franklin began the Pennsylvania Gazette, which generally took the popular side—the side of the Assembly, or lower House, while the Mercury took the side of the Council, the upper house.

We will now give some of the important local items from the Gazette:

The looseness of government and its inefficiency here on the Susquehanna, just about the time our county was organized, appears in an item of the Gazette of April 12, 1729, as follows:

"We hear there are associated together a company of Irish robbers, the chief of whom are said to be one Bennett, whom they call their captain, and one Lynch, whom they call their Lieutenant, with Dobbs, Wiggins and many others, who skulk about this and the neighboring provinces; their villainies being to steal the best horses and load them with the best goods, and carry them off before people's faces, which they lately done in or about Conestoga. It seems their usual practise has been to steal horses from this province and the Jerseys, and carry them to sell in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. It is said they began to grow

more numerous and had a place of rendezvous where they met to consult how to perpetrate their rogueries and to entertain all like themselves."

The petition asking for the erection of this county filed in Council refers also to the lawless conditions here.

In the issue of January 13, 1730, there is a poem on the different rivers and creeks of Pennsylvania, in which the writer personifies each of the streams and makes them tell their story.

A part of our own river's story is as follows:

"Last Susquehanna, vexed to meet delay,
O'er rugged rocks rolled rapid on
his way,
Foaming with haste his Ruler to obey,
The Father of the floods began to
speak."

* * * * *
"And all attend the banks of Chesapeake," etc.

The poem has no merit, and I did not copy our Susquehanna's own story. Modern poets, however, should not overlook the fact that old Susquehanna has been praised in verse over 180 years, at least.

The character of the neighbors of our ancestors here in the Conestoga Valley, in early days, is shown in the following article of January 13, 1730, in the Gazette (and in January 14, 1729 (30) in the Mercury):

"A very large panther was killed near Conestoga. He had gotten among some swine in the nighttime, and the owner, hearing their cries, went out with a couple of dogs, which drove the panther up into a great tree. Ignorant of what it was that went up the tree, he made a fire near it, and left two

women to watch while he went to fetch a neighbor that had a gun. They fired at him twice, and the second time broke both his forelegs; upon which, to their great surprise, he made a desperate leap and fell to the ground near the man, who could just get out of his way. The dogs immediately seized him, and with another shot in the head he was dispatched."

Also in the Mercury of January 27, this year, there is an article showing the ruggedness of womanhood in those days. It is as follows:

"At Conestoga, near the beginning of this month, a stout action was performed by Christopher Franciscus. He was gone to bed and soon after heard a great disturbance among his sheep, which made him suddenly rise and send out his dog, himself hastening after to his sheep pen, where a large wolf was alarmed and was leaping over the fence just as the careful husbandman got there. The wolf, being delayed by slipping one foot into a cranny of the fence, the man had time and resolution to take him a strong grasp by the neck with one hand and by a hind leg with the other and so pulled him down; and shifting his hand from the wolf's leg to his ear, and forcing his knee upon the struggling beast's body and there held him, without being bitten, though very hard to prevent, because the trusty dog, worrying at the wolf's hinder part, the more enraged him. Meanwhile the man had not neglected to call for help. He was heard by a daughter of his, who had the courage and faithfulness to bring a knife and relieve her father by letting out the entrails of the wolf." Surely there were Amazons in those early Conestoga days!

A picture of the dangers and hardships of our forefathers here at home is given in the following item, from the Gazette of May 11, 1731:

"We hear from the county of Lancaster that on the 10th of February, one Ed Tadlock was found dead in the woods near Swattarrie Creek, having been missing eleven days. He came from Kent county, and was seeking a place to settle himself and family; but, losing his way, it was thought that he perished in the cold. From Lancaster we also hear that on the 26th of February one James Hendricks, riding in the woods near Susquehanna with his two sons, in pursuit of game, as they passed a narrow path in the bushes, the father's gun, which would fire at half-cock and had no guard to the trigger, went off and shot his son James in the back. Three years ago this boy, in February, killed his cousin, who was hunting turkeys with him."

An article of May 6th discloses the dangers from fires in the woods, etc.:

"From Lancaster county, we hear that on the 18th, the woods being on fire, some people, fearing their fence would be burned, went out to prevent it, and a child following them, wandered among the woods, and being surrounded by fire, the flames seized its clothes and it was burned to death."

In the issue of February 8, 1732, there is an account of the dangers and horrors some of our Conestoga Palatines went through in reaching their new home. The article is as follows:

"There is a letter in town from some Palatines who embarked at Rotterdam in June last in a ship bound for this place, but instead arrived at

Martha's Vineyard, an island on the coast of New England—containing an account that the ship, being four and twenty weeks in her passage, their provisions fell short, and in the last eight weeks they had no bread; but a pint of grouts was all the allowance for five persons per day. They ate all the rats and mice they could catch, and the price of a rat was 18d. and of a mouse 6d. and water 6d. a quart. That seven persons died of hunger and thirst in one night; and of 150 passengers, which came on board at Rotterdam, over 100 were miserably starved to death. When at length it pleased God that a sloop should meet them and conducted the ship into Homes-Hole, a harbor of the above-named island. In the first three days after their arrival fifteen more died, who had been reduced so low by famine that it was impossible to recover them. They write further that they think if they had continued at sea three days longer, they should all have died, no one being able to hand another drop of water. But the good people of the island are very charitable to them and do everything in their power to refresh them; so that many who were famished and near death began to revive, but none are yet strong enough to travel."

What was done for their relief appears in an article in the same paper, dated February 22. It is as follows:

"Governor Gordon has been pleased to write a letter to the Governor of Boston, in behalf of the distressed Palatines on Martha's Vineyard as follows:

"Sir—On the application of several Germans and others from the Palatines, now inhabiting this province, I am to address you on behalf of their

unhappy countrymen, who, after a passage of twenty-four weeks from Rotterdam, are lately arrived at a port in your government, near R. I., as I suppose. The enclosed being an exact translation of a letter from them to a Dutch Minister here, sets forth fully their calamitous circumstances, and the horrid barbarity with which they have been treated by Lohb, the master of the vessel, who seems to have formed a design to destroy them, in order to possess himself of their effects, which are said to have been very considerable, when they embarked. A gentleman of your goodness and humanity cannot but be moved with pity, for the miserable condition of these poor wretches, and with a just indignation against the author of their misfortunes. And as it will be an act of great charity to releave and protect the first, it will be no less a necessary act of justice to call the last to strict account. That if he cannot acquit himself of what is laid to his charge, he may reap the just reward of his oppression and cruelty.

"I am with much respect, sir, etc.

" 'Philadelphia Feb. 9, 1732.' "

And in the issue of May 18th we have a brief account of the slow progress of these suffering people on their toilsome journey from Boston to their final home with their brethren here in this land of Pequea and Conestoga.

It is as follows:

"Philadelphia, May 18—Saturday last arrived here 34 Dutch passengers, being those who came into Martha's Vineyard half starved in December last. They have since been in Boston, where they say the people

took them into their houses and used them very kindly, so that many of them were at no charge, all the while they waited for passage; and, moreover, a collection was made among the inhabitants for their relief, by which £200 was gathered and given to them. The captain who brought them from Holland was prosecuted there on their account; but the accusations against him were not made good and he was acquitted and has since arrested those five who signed the letter for damages, and they are forced to remain behind to answer his action. 'Tis said the people who arrived here complain almost as much of being abused by those five, who were the chief persons among them, as they in their letter did of the captain."

It may be that some of our own ancestors were among that desolate body of men and women, fleeing to this land to escape persecution and poverty at home in Europe.

Another picture of the dreadful experiences which ignorant Palatines subjected themselves to in their tedious journey to our land is shown in an item of the same paper of October 19, 1732. It is as follows:

"Sunday last arrived here Captain Tymberton, in 17 weeks from Rotterdam, with 220 Palatines—44 died in the passage. About three weeks ago, the passengers dissatisfied with the length of the voyage, were so imprudent as to make a mutiny, and, being the stronger party, have ever since had the government of the vessel, giving orders from among themselves to the captain and sailors, who were threatened with death in case of disobedience. Thus, having sight of land, they carried the vessel twice

backwards and forwards between our capes and Virginia, looking for a place to go ashore, they knew not where. At length they compelled the sailors to cast the anchor near Cape May, and eight of them took the boat by force and went ashore; from whence they have been five days coming up by land to this place, where they found the ship arrived. Those concerned in taking the boat are committed to prison."

Those indeed were times that tried men's souls.

The Early Settlement and History of Little Britain Township, Including Fulton Township

The first survey and grant of lands in Lancaster county was in this township, Little Britain, which included in its early settlement the territory now called Fulton township, and constitutes the extreme southern end of the so-called Southern End of Lancaster county. If we were to define the "Southern End" as it is understood today, or the Lower End, we would say that it was the entire section lying south of the Buck ridge, and bounded on its western boundary by the Susquehanna, touching for ten miles along its southern end the historic Mason and Dixon line, and well-nigh thirty miles of it bordering upon and bounded on the east and southeast by the beautiful Octoraro, and all included now in the townships of Little Britain, Fulton, Colerain and the Drumores. This entire section is too rich in material for history and historical sketches to be covered within the scope of any one paper. Yet it is all so intimately connected, each with the other, as to be hard to separate and give anything like an intelligent story of its earliest settlement. However, I am constrained by the circumstances and the limitations of the paper to confine myself to the original township of Little Britain, which now includes Fulton township, originally a portion of the same. Within its limits and boundaries live the descendants of the people who have probably done

more in the making of history for Lancaster county and in bringing its name to the forefront, as the home of patriots, scholars and statesmen, than any other section of like extent or territory within our county's limits. Not only have they made the name of Lancaster county famous throughout the boundaries of our State, but its fame is not even limited within the boundaries of our own nation. It is not my purpose to detail either the history or lives of these most prominent of her men, but, rather, to put into the records of our Society some facts less prominent in the history of this territory, for abler pens and tongues than mine have already sounded the fame of the great men of this section.

It does not seem to be generally known, yet it is a well-established fact, that in Little Britain township the first land within Lancaster county limits was surveyed and granted under legal and governmental regulations. This tract was known in the original grant as "Milcom Island," and it was surveyed by John Wilmer in 1704, who, apparently, was of the section of Philadelphia, though it is conceded that this land was not occupied by an actual residential settler until 1715, thus antedating in the grant by six years the early settlement of the Mennonites, and being followed by actual warrants and settlement, but four years after that Mennonite settlement Milcom Island consisted of a tract of 1,000 acres, surveyed perfectly rectangular in form, exactly twice as long as it was wide, and extending the long way north and south. As nearly as it can be located to-day, it included that section lying southwest of Little Britain postoffice, also known as Elim, and extending down to and

beyond Kirk's Mills and Wrightsdale village, and within the boundaries, among others, farms of Lewis J. Kirk and Dr. James A. Peoples, both of whom are direct descendants of the very earliest settlers of this section; also the farms now owned by Dr. Ed. Wright, Howard Coates, James Paxson, the William King farm and the Brabsons and the Susan Griffith farm, who likewise were among the earliest in that section. John Wilmer transferred the warrant to Randal Janney a few years after obtaining it, and he, in turn, transferred it to John Budd and Sarah Morrey. In 1714 Budd and Morrey exchanged it for two warrants for 500 acres each near Philadelphia county, and it was surrendered to the proprietaries. Immediately thereafter, or on November 5, 1714, the northern half of this tract was granted by warrant to Alexander Ross, who afterward sold it to John Jamison, June 5, 1725, and the Joseph Jamison farm is now a portion of the original tract, so far as we have been able to discover. The exact time at which buildings were erected and permanent settlement made does not appear, but the indications point to the fact that it must have been very soon after the date of Ross' warrant thereto in 1714. The southern half was not settled until some twenty years thereafter, when patents were granted for it to Elisha Gatchell and Henry Reynolds. Each was of equal portion. This lower half runs down into the hills of Octoraro, and is much rougher and less easy of cultivation than the more northerly portions, which may account for the delay in its settlement. Before 1742 most of the surrounding land was located, and in the name of persons whose family name is still extant in that section, being such well-

known names as William Gibson, David McComb, Benjamin Delworth, Janet Jamison. Among the other earlier settlers, whose descendants are there to-day, are: William King, William N. Griffith, Sarah Phillips and Rachel J. Pickering, Samuel Carter and Seth Kinsey.

This section of our county is of great natural fertility, especially the valleys, with the large, magnificent streams of water running through them, while yielding to-day fertile pasture land and fine crops of wheat, corn and oats, hay and potatoes, that at that day were clad in immense forests of oak, chestnut and hickory; and no doubt the valleys of the Octoraro, the Conowingos and the smaller streams, Peters' Creek and their hundreds of tributaries, made this a great natural hunting ground of the Indians of that day. These same natural attractions soon became known to the very early Quaker settlement, which is now south of the Mason and Dixon line, though when settled was believed to be within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, and part of the lands granted to Penn by his sovereign. That section covered and included the villages and surrounding country, the Brick Meeting-house, Rising Sun and Colora, known by the general name of the Nottinghams.

As is well known, they were settled before the dawning of the eighteenth century, and, if I recall rightly, the two hundredth anniversary of the Nottingham settlement was held some fifteen years ago. The Nottingham settlement was composed almost exclusively of Friends, or commonly called "Quakers," and was very extensive and apparently prosperous, not only as a farming community, but in their religious organizations, and a number

of "Meetings" were established prior to 1700. Very early in the eighteenth century, or about 1715, or thereafter, this Quaker population was attracted to the northwestward across the Octoraro waters, by the fertility and natural resources of that land, attested by the evidence of the giant oaks, hickories, chestnut, poplars and sycamores, which only attain their greatest growth in the most fertile land. When this evidence was contrasted by the early Nottingham settlers with the scrubby growths of oak, pine and cedars that clad too many of the hills of their chosen sections, the Nottinghams, they began to move into it in increasing numbers, many of them stopping in the sections now in the limits of Little Britain, but more of them going further over into the fertile, smoother land of the Conowingo Valley, included in the present boundaries of Fulton township. Among the first to take up and patent lands in Fulton township was Emanuel Grubb, who, on December 10, 1713, or but three years after the Mennonite settlement, patented 100 acres of land, immediately adding 200 to it and soon thereafter 200 more. This section was granted by warranty, under the name of "Three Partners," and now includes those fine farm lands of Annie Wood, Cyrus Herr and brother, Levi Kirk and others, and includes the village of Pleasant Grove and vicinity. Soon following Grubb came William Teague, who, on June 6, 1715, secured a warrant for a tract known as "Teague's Endeavor," and one year thereafter another tract called "Teague's Forest." These tracts are now or lately were in possession of James Maxwell's descendants, the Davis Brown tract, the Jerry B. Haines tract, own-

ed by Eugene M. Haines to-day. We find that on August 24, 1726, an extensive tract, containing some 600 acres, was patented to Thomas Johnson. This tract seems to have covered and included the land extending up and around Peach Bottom, including the famous slate quarries of that section, later owned by Jeremiah B. Brown, a very prominent man in his day, and James A. Caldwell and the Sanders McSparran farm, also the large farm, known as Timothy Haines', now owned by Dr. A. H. Stubbs.

Another influx of settlers shortly followed, confining themselves more directly to the more heavily timbered land of the Conowingo Valley. Among the first of these was James King, whose descendants are many in that section, and the extensive family of Browns, who took up 600 or 700 acres in and about that section, extending from Wakefield, or Penn Hill, across to Fulton House, and as far south as Texas. These tracts were patented, one of them by James King, called the Cave Lands, on both sides of the Conowingo Creek, which at that time was spelled "Canarawango," which is an Indian word, and is interpreted to mean "canoe won't go." The first portion of this tract stayed in the King name for many years, and included the Bradley's Mill farm, the Annie Yocum farm, now owned by the Bradleys, and the Montillon Brown farm, now owned by D. F. Magee, on which farm is still standing the permanent homestead of brick, slate-covered, built after the log-cabin days, and still is bearing its date of 1760. North of that, further up the Conowingo, lands were patented by the Caldwells, the Ewings, the Stubbs, the Porters and the Bradleys. Very early in its history, the family of

Browns, usually designated as the "Nottingham" Browns, came into this section. Though I have not discovered that they were the original patentees of any of our earliest grants, but Jeremiah B. Brown patented an extensive tract, 600 acres, apparently covering and including the section now known as the Day Wood farm, the Annie Wood farm at Goshen village, the Levi and Slater Brown section and probably some portions of the adjoining farms. He took his patent under the name of "Goshen." As we know, according to Biblical history, this was the "land flowing with milk and honey."

Whatever may have been its claim to that title in its earliest days, no one can now go into that section, and, from its gently rolling hilltops, near the residence of Neal Hambleton, look over these broad fields of grain and meadows, dotted with hundreds of lowing kine, that literally furnish the milk to the creameries at Fulton House, Goshen, West Brook and Bradleys, and fail to feel that this section is most appropriately named.

Last summer the writer, on the afternoon of a most beautiful day, attending a social gathering on that old historic meeting-house, at Penn Hill, which lies just a little westward up out of this valley, sitting in the center of the meeting house, looked out of the open door to the east. Within the focus of his view, from the center of the meeting house, confined by the jambs of the door, opening to the east, a magnificent horoscope was given, including the center of Goshen; and a fairer, more fertilly-productive stretch of hillside, meadow land and gently-receding fields of grain and grass has seldom come within my view at one glance.

The Browns, who have descended from the original Jeremiah B., and, we think, his brothers, included in their stock, in those early days, members of the Legislature, a Judge of our Courts, and later that masterful mechanic and engineer, William Brown, engineer-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and likewise the present representative in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from this county, J. Hay Brown, formerly of the Bar of Lancaster county.

Still further northward and eastward up the Conowingo and towards the Britain township line of to-day, in 1743 a tract was located by William Montgomery, and remained in the Montgomery family for 100 years, and his descendants still remain thereabouts. This covers the land now owned by Jason Walton, Lindley Patterson, Wm. Black and Robert Black, and westward of that the same year, 1742, William Fulton took up 393 acres, lying along the Conowingo Creek, which were surveyed to one James Gillespie, which tract was increased by three other pieces, making it a tract of nearly 600 acres. This seems to have covered what is now known as the Frank C. Pyle mill, the Smedley property, John Landis Herr's property and probably the Dr. Gryder property, now Shoemaker's. The present Pyle's mill was early erected on this property, and is the third, and is among the oldest mills in the southern end of the county.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the building of mills quickly followed the clearing and farming of the land, as they were a necessary part of the industries, which were required in the lives of the early settlers. As stated above, the Pyle mill was among the early ones, but

what was known as Woods' mills, close to the present Goshen store, probably antedated it by a few years; and at or about the same period, a mile or so lower down the stream, the Bradley mill, owned by Frank Bradley, the son of Amos K. Bradley, was built on a tract which was patented under date of February 25, 1743, and the Annie Woods mill, southeast of Pleasant Grove, was erected at a very early date.

But the very first mill of all built was in that section in 1733, and was known as King's mill, and located partly on land now owned by D. F. Magee and partly owned by Augustus Heeps, and stood close to the bridge called the "twin bridges," spanning the Conowingo between these two farms. Only the old marks of the foundation walls and race are now visible, all vestige of the mill having disappeared years ago.

Returning again to the east side of this section, we find among the very earliest patents preceding the Mennonite settlement by three years was a warrant dated June 10, 1707, to Edward Pleadwell, for 700 acres of land. It was in the extreme southern edge of Little Britain township, and included what is now famous as Woods' chrome banks, lying on both sides of the Octoraro creek, in a bend of the creek, below Lea's bridge. Whether there was any actual settlement of this land at or about that time it is hard to determine; but that the value of the land was known and recognized and first, we may say, discovered by the early settlers of the Nottingham Quaker section, is very apparent. In this section, centrally located, on the 10th of January, 1792, was established the meeting-house and burial-ground known as "Eastland," the founders and

first trustees of which were Henry Reynolds, Reuben Reynolds, James Harlan, Henry Reynolds, Jr., and Abner Brown, and six acres and thirty-five perches of land were set aside for the purposes of the meeting-house. The meeting, though not large, is still maintained. The meeting-house at Penn Hill was founded many years prior to this, however, and was first conducted as a branch of the Nottingham monthly meeting. On the 14th of June, 1749, it was erected into a separate meeting, at least the proceedings looking to that end were instituted at that time, and John Smith, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Pusey, Thos. Carleton, Robert Lewis and James Robinson met at James King's residence, and finally, on May 11, 1752, reported in favor of building a meeting-house, and on March 17, 1758, a conveyance for the land from Michael King was made to Samuel Boyd, Joshua Brown, Isaac Williams and Vincent King as trustees, and a house was erected. It is located on the summit of the ridge between Conowingo and Puddle-Duck creeks. There is a thriving congregation belonging to this meeting to this day including many of the most prominent families of that section. Their forefathers for several generations back sleep in the adjacent cemetery, and to read the names on the lowly tombstones, dating back 150 to 160 years, is an epitome of the biographical history of that section.

Farther eastward and northward in Little Britain township, and overlapping into Coleraine and into the Drumores, we find to-day the descendants of the Scotch-Irish race, whose ancestors settled through that section at a later day, but who played no less important part in the history of the

Lower End, from that period at which they came. We find among them the names of Fulton, Ramseys, Whiteside, General Steele, Hayes, Patterson, McCaullagh, Linton, Clendennin, Fergusons, McConnell and many others that were of the fighting Irish blood and in strong contrast to the peaceful Quaker. Each played a useful and necessary part in the up-building of this section, but the names of the latter only become prominent when war overtook our country and their services were needed as soldiers and commanders and the story of the Revolution and their story is one, and it will be another one for me to relate, which I hope to do at no distant day.

JOHN C. LEWIS.

Before the reading of the above paper, Mr. Magee stated that he had drawn much of his information and data for the same from the notes and writings of one John C. Lewis, Esq., a noted Justice of the Peace and surveyor of the Southern End, with whom he was well acquainted, and, incidentally, gave a short and interesting talk on the man, somewhat as follows:

John C. Lewis, Esq., was for many years a noted character in the Lower End, and his peculiar talents, acquirements and eccentricities made him a noted figure in that section for many years. He came into the neighborhood in the early fifties, and began teaching school when he was a young man, and his early life before that time was a mystery. After his death it developed that he came from Montgomery county and his friends came on to claim a small estate which he left. He taught school for a number of years in Britain, Fulton and Drumore townships.

He was an omnivorous reader, and, being possessed of a remarkable memory, his fund of knowledge on all subjects was very extended, and only his peculiarities and eccentricities in his methods and habits of life kept him from attaining the distinction to which he would otherwise have become entitled. He was a good school teacher as long as he followed it, but in later life he devoted all of his time that he cared to devote to labor to land surveying and conveyancing, and to the duties of his office as Justice of the Peace, which he held for many succeeding terms in East Drumore township.

His active life there extended from about 1850 to 1892, when he died, though the last few years of it, through illness, he was not able to do much surveying. During this long period he had surveyed the greater number of the farms in the Southern End, some of them several times, and his wonderful memory, it is said, served him so well that he could walk into a thicket of underbrush and leaves and, after looking around a while, would say, "that corner ought to be about here," and, thrusting down his Jacob's staff, would hit the stone fairly. He was very fond of history, and as he had, in searching titles, traced to their first source, the titles of nearly all farms of that section, his fund of information on this line was wonderful, and always accurate and complete.

He was for some years County Surveyor, and took great interest in this work, and other surveyors soon found he was their master when it came to establishing correctly, disputed lines.

His great fault was his utter disregard for the conventionalities of dress

or cleanliness. Dressed at his best he looked like a tramp, only perhaps a little bit dirtier and more completely unkempt and shabby. There are many stories told of him in this regard. Most of them, however, will hardly bear retelling here, but among them is the following, which shows at a glance the character of the man. I should state that he always used the very best of language, absolutely correct in grammar, diction and spelling, and wrote a very fine hand, as all of his work amply attests.

The story is that at one time when he was County Surveyor he had occasion to meet several high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to locate a certain line. The officials came on the ground and waited some time for the County Surveyor, thinking he had not come. Seeing an old man sitting by the roadside a little distance away, they went to him to ask if he had seen the Surveyor. They found him sitting on a stone, dressed mainly in an old blue army overcoat, a dirty shirt rolled back at the collar showing a brawny, hairy chest, pants with but few buttons and not enough patches to cover his nakedness, a pair of old plough shoes were on his feet, minus strings, and no stockings, and all crowned by a hat in which his thick shock of grizzly hair formed the roof; he sat contentedly munching his lunch, consisting of five cents' worth of crackers and cheese from the neighboring store. In answer to their inquiries for the missing Surveyor he arose, and, with a perfect Chesterfieldian bow and military salute, he said: "No doubt I am the gentleman whom you seek. I am at your service when you are ready."

He lived and held his office in a lit-

tle eight by ten shop about a mile below the Unicorn. This office was stacked on all sides with many old deeds, title briefs and notes of survey innumerable, but so utterly careless and dillatory did he become in his older days, that the rain and the weather came through and destroyed the most of them, and at his death but little remained except those for which he had actual use.

He had been a soldier in the war and drew a pension, but seldom spoke of his services, but talked rather the gospel of peace and good will as the philosophy of his life.

Minutes of the May Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., May 2, 1913.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the society's room. President Steinman was in the chair, while Miss Martha B. Clark filled the duties of secretary.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Kittochtinny Historical Society, Volumes I and III; Harbaugh's Harfe; Dr. Higbee Memorial Volume, gift from Franklin and Marshall College Library; Celebration of Penn's Landing, by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, October 26th, 1912; Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume XXI (purchase).

Magazines and Pamphlets—Cambridge Historical Society; Penn-Germania for March; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of New York Public Library.

Bible printed in 1755 (among several names written in the Bible is that of Jacob Glatz, an early Lancasterian), from Mrs. J. H. Rathfon; Map of the United States and Territories showing the possessions and aggressions of the slave power, from Prof. C. N. Heller; picture of a Conestoga wagon and pamphlet entitled, "Ninety Links in the Chain of Years," from Walter C. Hager; old marriage certificate of Isaac Ralston, printer and publisher of "The Ladies Monitor," New York, to Maria Endress at Lancaster, November 21, 1799, and copy of "The Ladies Monitor," of 1801, from

• Mrs. Sentman; a sketch of Father Ferdinand Farmer, from R. M. Reilly, Esq.; a list of works relating to the Germans in the United States; an account of monies paid by George Graeff, Esquire, Treasurer of Lancaster county, from 1796 to 1799; two copies of "The Guardian," Volume II and V, a monthly publication by Rev. H. Harbaugh; report of State Librarian of Pennsylvania for 1911, from F. R. Diffenderffer.

A vote of thanks was extended the several donors.

Charles Ezra Bowman was elected to membership, and the names of the following were proposed: Charles G. Baker, Esq., and Henry C. Carpenter.

The subject of having the society's various papers copyrighted was taken up, and after being discussed, Mr. D. F. Magee introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president, through the secretary, shall, when any papers of the society are published in other magazines, call the attention of the publishers to the fact that due credit should be given this society."

President Steinman named the following as the committee to plan for the celebration of the society to be held in the fall: W. U. Hensel, Judge Charles I. Landis and F. R. Diffenderffer. The general theme of the celebration will be "Lancaster County in the War for the Union."

Two papers were read, D. F. Magee, Esq., having as his subject, "Early Settlement and History of Little Britain Township, Including Fulton Township." The author prefaced his paper with a brief reference to John C. Lewis, a resident of the lower end, who was a school teacher, noted scrivener and a man of great knowledge.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., had as his subject, "Early Local Historical Items," culled from the American Weekly Mercury, the earliest newspaper in Pennsylvania.

After a discussion of the papers the society adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THADDEUS STEVENS AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SOCIETY'S ANNUAL OUTING.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

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Thaddeus Stevens and the Southern States

Thaddeus Stevens was very bitter in his political enmity to the Southern States. He resented the influence in both the Houses of Congress of the members from that section, which usually returned, by re-election, most of its able men, therefore giving it preponderance of influence owing to the ability and experience of its representatives who were trained in politics. For this reason, at the close of the Civil War, he was opposed to the trial of Jefferson Davis and others for treason, as it was only the individual and not a State who could commit the crime; therefore, if the individual was convicted there would be nothing to prevent the other voters of a State from electing representatives to Congress, especially if the North held that the Southern States would not secede from the Union. This stand would make his ground tenable, that the United States recognized the belligerency of the South during the war, and, therefore, the Confederate States become conquered territory and would not be entitled to Congressional representation. His idea was to wipe out State lines and organize the territories of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other territories to be named after Union officers and govern them the same as the other territorial governments in the United States.

This view of Stevens doubtless, to a great extent, influenced his course in the case of Senator C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, at the close of the war.

Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr., 1819-

1882, was United States Senator from Alabama, from 1853 to 1861, and after the breaking out of the Civil War he was a member of the Confederate Senate and was sent to Canada, in 1864, on a secret mission, with a view to arousing in the public mind there a sympathy for the Southern cause that would assist in inducing a suspension of hostilities. He was a son of C. C. Clay, Sr., who had also represented Alabama in the United States and was at one time Governor of that State.

Richard Jacobs Haldeman, 1831-1885, whose letters to Mrs. Clay follow, was a son of Jacob Miller Haldeman 1781-1856. The latter was born in Lancaster county, and removed to Harrisburg in 1830. He married, in 1810, Elizabeth E. Jacobs, 1789-1844, daughter of Samils Jacobs, of Spring Grove, Lancaster county. His son, Rochard, married Margaret, a daughter of the late Senator Simon Cameron. Richard was a full cousin to the late Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Chickies. He graduated at Yale in 1851, and also at Heidelberg and Berlin Universities. He was an attache to the American Legation to France, during President Pierce's administration, and a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the 19th district (Cumberland, Adams and York counties) during the 41st and 42d Congress. For several years he was the editor of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union and founder of the Harrisburg Daily Patriot. Mr. Haldeman was a friend of C. C. Clay, Jr., in the ante bellum days.

After the assassination of President Lincoln, the charge was made that Clay was a party to the plot, and that the conspiracy was formed while he was in Canada. President Johnson issued a proclamation offering a reward

for the capture of Davis and Clay, the amount of the reward for the latter being \$25,000, although at the time it was frequently incorrectly given as \$100,000.

When Clay learned of Lincoln's assassination, he exclaimed, "God help us! If that be true, it is the worst blow that has been struck at the South," and on hearing of the reward for his capture, instead of attempting to escape, as he was advised to do by many friends, he said to his wife, "As I am conscious of my innocence, my judgment is that I should at once surrender to the nearest Federal authorities," and sent the following telegram:

"Bt. Major General Willson, United States Army:

"Seeing the proclamation of the President of the United States, I go to-day, with the Honourable P. Phillips, to deliver myself to your custody.

"C. C. CLAY, JR."

Clay started at once for Macon, Ga., where he surrendered to General Willson, in May, 1865, from where he was removed to Fort Monroe with Jefferson Davis, who had been captured.

It seems that the first intention was to try Clay as a party to the plot to assassinate Lincoln and, when this was abandoned, then to try him for treason. Mrs. Clay at once started her indefatigable efforts in her husband's behalf and interested many prominent men of the North, among them Charles O'Connor, the great New York lawyer; T. W. Pierce, of Boston; Robert J. Walker, Benjamin Wood, editor and proprietor of the New York Daily News; Horace Greeley, Judge Jeremiah Black, of York, and Richard J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg.

The first we hear of Mr. Stevens'

interest in the matter is the following letter to Mrs. Clay from Mr. Haldeman:

"Harrisburg, July 24, 1865.

"Mrs. C. C. Clay:

"My Dear Madam: Your exceedingly affecting letter did not reach me until long after it was written..... So soon as it was practicable, I visited Honorable Thaddeus Stevens at his home in Lancaster city. I selected Mr. Stevens more particularly on account of his independence of character, his courage, and his disposition, intellectual and official leadership in the lower House of Congress, and in his party. It is not necessary for me to tell you, Madam, that, knowing your husband, I never had a suspicion of his complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but you will be gratified to learn that Mr. Stevens scorned the idea of either his guilt or that of any prominent sojourners in Canada.

"Mr. Stevens holds, that as the belligerent character of the Southern States was recognized by the United States, neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Clay can be tried for treason..... That, if tried, Mr. Clay should be tried in Alabama. You will perceive, then, my dear Madam, that connected with the proposed trial of your husband, there are profound questions of statesmanship and party. On this account, Mr. Stevens would not like to have his name prematurely mentioned. He is using his great political influence in the direction indicated, and it is, of course, much greater when he is not known as the counsel of Mr. Clay..... I promised to see Mr. Stevens so soon as the form and place of trial are announced..... Mr. Stevens will be a tower of strength, and command attention and

respect from President, Secretary and Congress.

"Hoping, Madam, when I address you again, it will be under happier auspices, I am

"R. J. Haldeman."

"Several years later Mr. Stevens reiterated these statements to one of the editors of the New York Tribune, who again quoted Mr. Stevens' remarks in an able editorial."

Judge Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who was at the time Judge Advocate General of the Army and Judge Advocate of the Military Commission which tried those accused of the plot to assassinate Lincoln, seems to have had a personal animosity against Clay. Holt had been a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet as Postmaster General and Secretary of War, and also, at that time, a strong personal friend of Clay's. The latter claimed that Holt's animosity to him and Davis was owing to the fact that on the breaking out of the Civil War Holt had espoused the cause of the South and they had knowledge of this. One of Clay's friends said that Holt was "a man who had forsaken his own section for gain." Secretary Stanton supported Holt in his persecution of Clay.

Mrs. Clay interested General Grant in her husband's case, who wrote President Johnson, on November 26, 1865:

".....I now respectfully recommend the release of Mr. C. C. Clay. The manner of Mr. Clay's surrender, I think, is full guarantee that if released on parole, to appear when called for, either for trial or otherwise, that he will be forthcoming."

The continued incarceration of Clay

without trial began to raise criticism in the North. Mrs. Clay writes: "Early in the month of February two important letters reached me through Mr. R. J. Haldeman. They were addressed to the President, and bore the signature of Thaddeus Stevens and Robert J. Walker, respectively. Since my letter addressed to him in May, 1865, Mr. Haldeman's efforts had been unremitting in my husband's behalf with those whose recommendations were likely to have most weight with the President and his advisors. He now wrote me as follows:

"Mrs. C. C. Clay, Jr.

"My Dear Madam: I enclose you a very handsome letter from the Honourable R. J. Walker to the President. I also sent you the letter of Mr. Stevens, which has become of some importance in view of Mr. Stevens' recent utterances. Mr. Walker considers it of the highest importance, and wonders how I obtained it.

"After seeing you, I called on Mr. Stevens in reference to the proposed visit (to you), but found him brooding over the violent speech which he has since made. I did not, therefore, deem it prudent to insist upon the performance of his promise and am confirmed in my judgment by events.

"During the day I heard something which convinced me the President would not then act. This I could not bring myself to tell you, and therefore obeyed a hasty summons to New York by an unceremonious departure from Washington. As the future unfolds, I hope to be again at Washington and at the propitious moment. I hope you will keep up your good spirits, for, upon the faith of a some-

what phlegmatic and never over-sanguine Dutchman, I think the period of Mr. Clay's release approaches rapidly.....Mr. Walker, however, desires me to say to you that 'as we must all go to Clay at last, why not go at once?' I think this pointed witticism would bear repetition to the President.

"I am, very respectfully, Madam,

"Yours,

"R. J. HALDEMAN."

"February 3, 1866."

Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, then took up the question of Mr. Clay's release and wrote the President the following letter. Mr. Johnson at the time made the remark, it is claimed, that Mr. Wilson would not commit himself to writing as "He fears the Radical press too much":

"His Excellency, the President of the United States.

"Sir: Mrs. Clay, the wife of Clement C. Clay, is now in the city, and has requested me to obtain permission for her husband to go to his home on parole. His father is said to be at the point of death, his mother recently deceased, and, if there be no objections or reasons unknown to me why the request of Mrs. Clay should be denied, I have no hesitation in recommending its favorable consideration, if only from motives of humanity, as I have no doubt Mr. Clay will be forthcoming when his presence is again required by the Government.

"I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"H. WILSON."

Although many Confederates, who had held prominent official positions, had been released, among them Vice President Stephens, Secretary of the Navy Mallory and Admiral Semmes, owing to the continued bitter opposition of Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt, the release of Mr. Clay was not effected until some six weeks after Mr. Wilson had written the President, when the following order was issued:

"War Department,

"Washington, D. C., April 17, 1866.

"Ordered:

"That Clement C. Clay, Jr., is hereby released from confinement and permitted to return and remain in the State of Alabama, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render absolutely necessary, upon the following conditions, viz.: That he take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and give his parole of honour to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be preferred against him by the United States.

"By order of the President,

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Ass't Adj't General."

It is stated that this order was originally prepared for the signature of Secretary Stanton, but the words "Secretary of War" had been crossed out. The form of an adjutant general signing by order of the President instead of the secretary of war was unusual to say the least.

Mr. Clay's release at this time was no doubt owing to sacrifice and untiring energy of his wife, to whom Judge Black wrote: "Tell your great and

good husband I could do nothing for him, because his magnificent wife left nobody else a chance to serve him."

Mrs. Clay was the daughter of the Rev. Payton Randolph Tunstall. Her mother's father was General William Arrington, of North Carolina, who won his title in the Revolutionary War.

Much of the information in this paper was secured from the Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, entitled "A Belle of the Fifties," published in 1905, by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

HORACE L. HALDEMAN.

Society's Annual Outing

More than a hundred members and guests of the Lancaster County Historical Society attended its annual summer outing Friday, July 11, at Elizabeth Farms and Furnace, just north of Brickerville, Lancaster county. It was entirely informal and in picnic style. The visitors all arrived in automobiles, and the spectacle presented of thirty or more cars gliding over fine roads that lead to the place and through the woods and meadows was a very brilliant one. The company assembled in the grove northwest of the mansion house, where a basket luncheon was partaken of until about 1:30. Among the numerous guests was Miss Blanche Nevin, of Windsor Forges, who brought with her a new song, composed and set to music by herself, sounding a welcome of President Wilson's daughter to the Nevin family—the engagement of her nephew, Frank B. Sayre, having recently been announced. Miss Katharine R. Loose, of Reading, who has taken high rank as a novelist by her stories of Pennsylvania-German life and character, under the writing name of "Georg Shock" accompanied Mrs. Heber Smith, daughter of Hon. George F. Baer, to the occasion. Mr. B. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, owner of the old mansion, the site of the furnace and the surrounding grounds, and his sister, Miss Fanny Coleman, who is the owner and proprietor of

the Elizabeth Farms, consisting of about a thousand acres, motored down from Lebanon and received the guests.

At 1:30 p. m. the entire party was welcomed to the grounds of the mansion house, and found chairs, benches and comfortable seats on the west side of the mansion, and in the shade of the great sycamore trees that adorn the lawn. The company joined in singing "America," and, after that, W. U. Hensel delivered an address on the historic associations of Elizabeth. This was followed by the singing, in chorus, of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

After this the visitors were entertained by Mr. and Miss Coleman by being admitted to the many interesting rooms of the old mansion, both the original part built by Stiegel and the part annexed by Robert Coleman when he acquired the property about one hundred and twenty years ago. The place is filled with antique furniture, splendid specimens of Stiegel's ornamental iron works, and other objects of great interest and value.

A Visit to Brickerville.

During the day most of the participants made a visit to the old Lutheran Church at Brickerville, examining its antique and interesting interior, where an old wineglass, pulpit and sounding board remain, probably the only devices of the kind now in our county. The interesting old stairways leading to the balconies, the very long stovepipes which run from cannon stoves to the roof—the edifice being without chimneys—the straight-backed and very uncomfortable pews, and many other antique features, engaged the attention of the visitors. They also wandered through the old churchyard

and viewed with special interest the grave of Stiegel's first wife and the German inscription thereon, which are referred to in Mr. Hensel's address.

The visit of one group was made particularly impressive by its members singing in chorus and with fervor Newman's "Lead Kindly Light," and Luther's memorable "Ein feste burg ist unser Gott."

Altogether the day was most charming to all who participated in the occasion. The weather was perfect; and hereafter when any one wants to make fit answer to the poet Lowell's inquiry, "What is so rare as a day in June?" the ready answer will be: "Friday, July 11, 1913."

MR. HENSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hensel's address was as follows:

The geography of Lancaster county is unique and shapely. It has none of the formal rectangularity which makes the streets of a modern city or the boundaries of a political division in a prairie State so geometrically monotonous. Set in below a sort of roof-like range of hills, and packed between the Octoraro and Susquehanna, as now bounded and constituted, it is a most homogeneous bit of earth. The late Simon P. Eby described it as "kite shaped," and pointed out how the high wall north of us and many lower ridges which traverse it and cradle the intervening rolling lands act as wind breaks to shield its fertile fields from storm violence. Oddly enough, while its ranges of hills, in the main, run east and west, its waters, for the most part, flow from the north to the south, as they all meet tide in the Chesapeake—except a few Welsh Mountain

springs which give some flavor to the otherwise tasteless Brandywine. Four-fifths of its land is under the plow. It still retains its primacy in agriculture. The remaining bits of forest and the lush meadows are kept for "beauty made the bride of use." No run-down farms offend the eye of the capitalist; no shabby surroundings shock the artistic sense; every prospect pleases—not even "man is vile."

Although this venerable bailiwick suffered partition when York was cut off from it, and again when Dauphin and Lebanon were created, it remained a compact and almost complete epitome of a great Commonwealth—and propositions to further dismember it have never received substantial encouragement nor even patient consideration. The ambition of Columbia to be a county seat for the valley of the Codorus; Middletown, the region of the Conewago and the Donegals and Hempfields; the aspirations of Cambridge to annex Churchtown of Lancaster, Morgantown of Berks, and Honeybrook of Chester; the longing of Oxford to unite the southwest corner of Chester and the Scotch-Irish and Quaker lower end of Lancaster into a new county—all passed, like the thistledown, "noiseless out of sight."

The nomenclature of the county is likewise significant of the racial and religious diversity of its population, fused into a composite citizenship—soft and musical Indian like Cocalico, Conestoga and Pequea, Conowingo, Octoraro and Chiquesalunga; stately English, like Salisbury and Warwick, Manor, Penn, Little Britain and the Hempfields; belligerent Irish and stormy Scotch-Irish like Drumore and Coleraine, Donegal and

Kilbagan; the strain of Wales in Caernarvon and Brecknock townships; patient German, such as Strasburg, Manheim and New Holland; Sonneberg, Hasseberg and Bergstrass; pious and Scriptural, like Ephrata, Providence and Paradise; and patriotic American such as Columbia, Washington and Clay—being fastened upon its townships, towns, hills and waters. Its resources are as varied as its strains of blood and race. They exhibit not only a pre-eminence in the yield of the farm, but a profuse product of mill and factory, and even a variety of minerals that would astonish the inquirer who has not delved into this phase of our manifold and marvellous wealth.

Geographically the characteristic Lancaster county—the seat of Pennsylvania-German thrift—is underlaid with limestone; in its lower end, where the lighter timber attracted the more vivacious, but less plodding, Scotch-Irish, the soil is shale and slaty, while here along the south side of the Furnace Hills, the formation is Mesozoic sandstone and shale. This distinguishes every border township on the northern line, from West Donegal to Caernarvon, though a thin trail of trap rock boulders leads from the Susquehanna, below Bainbridge, by Elizabethtown, Old Line, White Oak and Mount Airy, to this locality.

Elizabeth's Varied Associations.

These physical and historic features of Lancaster county forcefully suggest themselves at this time, and especially on this spot, where the environing landscape is adorned on the one side by a Presbyterian church and on the other by a landmark of Lutheranism; amid these ancient and

handsome edifices of native red sandstone; in the shadow of the great hills, which, until the uncovering of the Lake Superior iron ore region, held the most productive group of mines in this country, and have already yielded nearly thirty millions of tons; between streams whose names, such as Hammer creek and Furnace run, recall days long past when their water powers were harnessed to active industries, whose wheels are broken and the fires gone out; and where the historic families of Huber, Stiegel, Grubb and Coleman, recall the lordly ironmasters who flourished as leaders in social and business life.

I can add nothing to the oft-told story of their rise and reign; but it may have a passing interest to you to be reminded that here blazed and burned for over a hundred years the famous Elizabeth furnace, so named for Stiegel's wife and Huber's daughter. Though these fires have been banked for more than fifty years, though the sod has creased out the rugged piles of slag and the wild flowers have wreathed the crumbled walls with festoons of fragrant beauty, the township in which we meet, when carved out of the earlier Warwick, took the name it bears from this fair daughter of its soil. It was not, as some historians have inaccurately recorded, bestowed upon the new district in honor of England's virgin queen. The fashion of naming the old furnaces for the wives, daughters or sweethearts of their owners was familiar, as exemplified by the Sarah, Lucy, Margaretta, Henrietta, Joanna and many others—just as the old Boston and Virginia skippers called their craft Sally Ann, Barbara, Mary and Susan. Even the old cargoes of rich

and ripe Madeira were cellared under the name of the schooner that carried them safely over. In our county I recall two young women—old now only in years—who gave the names "Alice" and "Mazie" to the canal boats of their father, gallant soldier of two wars, whose last trip on the inland waterways antedated Gettysburg.

Stiegel and His Fortune.

The earliest associations of Elizabeth, of course, cluster around the career and character of that brilliant adventurer from Baden, who brought from his native Mannheim to the town he founded and named, youth, fortune and learning. It is by no means certain Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel had the rank of "baron" by any grant except the patent of American fame and favor. But it is unquestionable that he came here at the age of early manhood with what was a very considerable amount of money for investment and speculation. If it was as much as 40,000 pounds it was enormous for that day. He was only twenty when he sailed from Cowes in the brig "Nancy," and landed at Philadelphia, August 31, 1750. Nearly ten years earlier the possibilities of iron-making in this region had been exploited. The Grubbs, as we shall later tell, years before Stiegel landed on American shores, had been operating a furnace at Cornwall; the keen sense of that famous family's progenitor had led to his acquisition of large tracts of mineral and timber lands, as early as 1737, which were destined to supply great furnaces for hundreds of years, and even to entail fortune on generations now unborn. Insignificant as was a plant that turned out about a ton of pig iron a day, in that early enterprise was the potentiality of vast industries

that have fed and fostered many thousands of families and brought their owners and operators countless millions. Before the Grubbs, in 1762, acquired Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek, it was owned by Jacob Giles, a Baltimore merchant. With that perspicacity characteristic of the Philadelphian's commercial sense—which later led some of its foremost citizens to make profitable venture in the lumber, coal and oil districts of Northwestern Pennsylvania, still later on the shores of the Great Lakes, and again on the Pacific—Thomas Willing had taken up lands in Cocalico, and John Wister had holdings in Warwick. The Stedmans, Charles and Alexander were pioneers of land and industrial enterprises hereabouts, and their purchase of 729 acres was from Isaac Norris, son-in-law of James Logan, to whom it was originally patented. Robert Coleman, Irish immigrant, born in 1748 at Castle Fin—which name later attached to a furnace in York county—found employment with Peter Grubb, at Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek, above Speedwell, and a few miles northwest of us. He had worked for the Olds at Quitapahilla, which is now Lebanon county; and before that he had tarried briefly at some of the Chester county furnaces, for over there they were making iron as early as 1710; and of such excellence that the English sought to extinguish American competition first by taxation, and then by prohibition.

Marries Huber's Daughter.

For two years after his arrival Stiegel arrived and prospected through the Colonies. He finally located in Philadelphia, where Jacob Huber, builder and founder of Elizabeth, doubtless had a town house. Just how and where Stiegel met and wooed

and won Elizabeth I shall not tell you—for there are some things a man can keep secret for a century and a-half; and, though he bought the Elizabeth furnace property from his father-in-law, as early as 1757, he kept a home in the Philadelphia house he had built until 1765.

That Huber was not of the thrifty and cautious Quaker tribe, lawyers and land agents, merchants and mariners, who sent Penn to Holland to import the German Quakers, called Mennonites, to fell the forests and to wear the farmer's yoke of patient toil; nor was he of the aggressive Scotch-Irish who braved torch and tomahawk and stood along the firing line that stretched from Donegal to Paxtang, to Derry and Tulpehocken. He proudly boasted not only his lineage, but his own pre-eminence, when he cut deep into the date plate of his furnace stack, reared on these grounds:

"Johann Huber, der erster Deutsche
Mann
Der das eisen werk vollfuren Kann"

His furnace was no doubt a small affair. Sons-in-law generally make a venturesome advance on their wife's parents—sometimes for better; oft-times for worse. So we find Stiegel tearing down the old furnace and building a new one, as soon as he got title. On its walls, reared in 1757—and operated for just one hundred years—he promptly emblazoned a new legend.

He conquered new worlds, too, adding Charming Forge to his possessions and set out on that career of artistic stove-plate making, which supplies a new theme to the modern collector and historian.

Although he subsequently lived in Philadelphia part of the year, he and his family were domiciled at Eliza-

beth, as their membership in the Lutheran Church at Brickerville attests; and the burial in the graveyard there of his child Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and of his wife, who died February 3, 1758, leaving to survive her a daughter, Barbara. The inscription of his wife's gravestone runs thus:

"Here rests Elizabeth, whose lifeless body is committed to the earth until Jehova calls her to another life. God has already freed the soul in the love and wounds of Jesus, from the fetters and thralldom of sin. This is the tribute which posterity pays her memory:

"Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Huber, departed this life at the home of her father. She was born 27th March, 1734, and was married the 7th November, 1752, to Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel; died February 3, 1758."

Dr. Steling, one of the most laborious workers on his biography, notes a singular coincidence, that Elizabeth Furnace, started in 1757, was finally shut down in 1857, after running exactly one hundred years; and that the church building which he helped to erect in the town of which he was founder was razed the same year, 1857.

An Early Iron "Trust."

The Stedmans were associated with him in the original purchase of Elizabeth; and among him and them they rapidly acquired other lands—with resourcefulness of great modern enterprises which seek to assemble and control the sources of their raw materials. The sagacious contemporary methods of the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation were anticipated by Stiegel when he collected in his purchase

3,200 acres of farm lands hereabouts, and mountain and forest acreage aggregating 7,000. Like the modern trust—decried as an “octopus”—he knew “when to take occasion by the hand”—and he was wise as they.

Stiegel was churchly. He was not of the “sect” Germans who have so largely peopled Lancaster county—differentiating it from the Pennsylvania-German—Lutheran, Reformed and Democrat—of Berks and Lehigh—but of the “high German” Lutheran stock, who did not translate Reformation into revolution, but felt they had simply purified the church and “had kept the faith” delivered to the saints.

Hence his active participation in and generous patronage of that historic Brickerville Church, which is one of the objective points of this picnic pilgrimage. Lutheranism took root here in 1730. The edifice you see there now was built in 1808, supplanting an earlier second church. Both it and Zion Reformed Church, a little distant and founded in 1740, were used as hospitals during the Revolutionary War.

Stiegel drafted a constitution for this church in 1769; he was always its active member and generous patron. The patriarchal Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg in his visitation to it was a guest at the Stiegel mansion. When fortune turned against him its parsonage afforded Stiegel a home; and, though his remains lie in an unknown and unmarked tomb, the best-founded traditions locate his grave beside his wife in the Bricker-ville Lutheran churchyard. He encouraged religious devotions among his employes and enforced them in his household.

His early wedded experience was brief. His first wife died February 3, 1758. One of his stove plates has this inscription:

"H. Whlm Stiegel Und
Compagni for Elizabeth."

More striking evidence of his devotion was that he would not remarry until he found a congenial helpmeet whose name also was Elizabeth. She was a Holtz; and their wedding ring, still in the family, is inscribed:

"H. W. Stiegel and Elizabeth
Holtz-in."

The affix indicates a female, as Mrs. Bricker was called Bricker-in. Though he died early, he also outlived his second wife.

Art Work in Iron.

The modern stove is a comparatively recent evolution. For centuries the blazing fire of the open hearth was the best approved means of domestic heating. The so-called "old-fashioned Dutch oven" was an iron enclosure containing the edibles put into the embers and they were cooked by the enveloping coals. Then came the fire back, the stove plate, the Franklin stove, until the six and eight-plate stove provided a piece of furniture, useful and ornamental, which served the double purpose of cooking and heating. Finally, here Stiegel first accomplished the complete ten-plate stove, which lasted for a hundred years as the perfection of household art and use. An uneffaced scar on my right hand inflicted fifty-eight years ago, recalls an incident that impressed upon my memory, as well as my body, the efficiency and intensity of this domestic institution.

Albeit in that day of the artisan and artificer the creation of this article was much more than a mechanical achievement. The plates, which, when fitted together, made a stove, were the product of the sculptor as well as the founder. After the fashion of the contemporary tile-maker and the printer, the stove moulder selected scriptural themes for his composition; and, accordingly, there were perpetuated in these castings treatment of the old familiar Bible stories of Adam and Eve, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Jonah, Moses, David, Goliath, Ruth and other Hebrew celebrities, until now there is a distinct literature on this subject. Under the erudite direction of Henry C. Mercer and the generous patronage of B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., both of the Bucks County Historical Society, the illustrated History of Stove Plates—Stiegel's conspicuous in the collection will be a work of rare merit and inestimable value. With pardonable pride in his achievement Stiegel inscribed on some of his more notable stove plates:

"Baron Stiegel is der Mann
Der die offen giesen Kann."

His Prosperous Time.

Had Stiegel contented himself with the mastery of Elizabeth, his romantic career—than which none is more pathetic and picturesque in the history of Colony and Commonwealth—would have culminated in abiding triumph. The lure of urban life and greater civic splendor of State ensnared him. In 1760 he had seventy-five men at work here; there were twenty-five tenant houses on this estate; the axe of the wood-chopper rang through these forests and the smoke of the charcoal-burner's pit floated from every hillside.

Prosperity tempted him to larger venture. The Stedman property to the westward, on the Chiques, invited exploration. Lottery schemes promoted land development in that day; Brickerville church gratefully acknowledges a contribution of twenty-five tickets from Stiegel. He bought a third interest in the tract to which he gave the name Manheim. He built the great house, later known as the Arndt property, for which he imported the English bricks, still to be seen standing in the south wall, and had them hauled from Philadelphia to Manheim. Rich tapestries, preserved in part in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, covered the interior walls; decorative Deft tiles—of which I am privileged to exhibit a specimen to you—adorned the mantels and fireplaces. The wainscoting was gorgeous; and the balcony cupola was spacious enough to accommodate the full band of musicians whose strains greeted his arrival at or sounded his departure from the court residence. This domestic extravagance was followed by his erection of glass works in Manheim, the edifice for which was a dome-shaped structure, also of English bricks, ninety feet high, spacious enough for a four-horse team to turn inside of it. Skilled workmen had to be imported, for it was the original glass works of America; and, though the fastidious Franklin spoke of its product as coarse and common, the Stiegel glass rings true to this day; pitchers, salt cellars, vases and glasses of this fabrication are eagerly sought and highly cherished by collectors.

By 1770 he owned all of Manheim; and when he rode in coach and four, with postillions and outriders, to Elizabeth, his approach was heralded by salutes from yon Cannon Hill. It is also related that he lived in constant terror of attack upon himself, and al-

ways had a pack of highly-trained hounds run before his cavalcade to scent any danger that might be lurking in front of him. He became widely known as one of the rich men and foremost captains of industry in Pennsylvania. Shares in the Stiegel Company, which widely extended its operations in iron-making, were eagerly sought. He entertained lavishly, and though he did not himself have Washington here, as tradition has it, his successor, Robert Coleman, is said to have welcomed "The Father of His Country," as a guest of Elizabeth. Any doubting Thomas may be shown the room—if not the bed—in which he slept and snored. Five miles north of where we are assembled, Schaefferstown way, he built a tower fifty feet square at the bottom, and tapering to a ten-foot top, where spacious banquet halls underlay cosy bed chambers, so that true baronial entertainment could be afforded his guests and retainers.

Collapse of the Barony.

His local extravagances were supplemented by frequent and costly trips to Europe, taking out of his business as much as a thousand pounds for one of these journeys. When the clouds of Revolutionary trouble first overcast the sky his troubles began with the embarrassment of some of his Loyalist customers and debtors, whose credit suffered because of their lack of sympathy with the Colonies. Stiegel was suspected and his son was accused of pro British sympathy, and though from this he recovered, the derangement of business, his too manifold ventures and personal extravagances involved him in bankruptcy and he could only clear himself by a brief term of imprisonment, then and

long after one of the penalties of debt.

After a few months in jail he was discharged the night before Christmas, 1774, stripped of his Manheim property, but retaining some encumbered interests here at Elizabeth, which was leased to Robert Coleman from 1776 to 1783.

That Stiegel was henceforth subject to frequent distress is manifest from a letter to Jasper Yeates about this time, in possession of the president of our society. It runs thus:

E. I. January 24th, 1775.

Dear Sir—I told you last week that Conrad Mark had agreed to take up the action, which he did, but since sent a few lines he would not stand to it. Now, sir! you know my poor situation all I have is Trough the Indulgence of the assignee and judgment creditors and the charity of my friends, and as I am not in any business have enough to do to maintain me and family with what little I have to do, and besides he has no more right than any other creditor after I assigned all my estate. Let me, therefore, beg of you for the sake of me and my poor family to get him to drop the action which I believe he will do on your advice—I hope to get in business as soon as Times will Turn. In the mean time I hope you will act my friend, and as soon as I get able shall make satisfaction. Remain,

Your most obed't Hble Servant,

HENRY WM. STIEGEL.

(Endorsed)

To Jasper Yeates, Esq., by a friend at Lancaster.

The war which ensued later gave Elizabeth Furnace work at supplying cannon, shot and shell. One of Wash-

ington's chief concerns, especially during the Pennsylvania campaign and encampment, was to maintain access to the sources whence the weapons of war were supplied. Lack of arms and ammunition was a frequent cause of distress to the Colonial armies; and during the Valley Forge encampment, especially, the Commander guarded and kept open the path to Henry's gun-making establishment in Lancaster, his powder supply at Kimberton and the furnaces and forges like Warwick, Elizabeth and of all this region, whence he looked for cannon and shot. Forge men were exempted from militia service to make "salt pans" and other essential army supplies. But by 1778 Stiegel's order ceased; his creditors pressed him and he gave up his business battle, crushed and penniless. He found sanctuary in the parsonage of the church which he had so lavishly patronized; he surveyed, taught music and exercised other talents for a livelihood. In 1780 he craved and was given permission to occupy his tower near Schaefferstown, and he taught school in a little building nearby. He thence removed to Charming Forge, taught school and kept the forge books, maintaining a cheerful disposition ever, amid associations that keenly contrasted his later conditions with his earlier estate. His wife died in 1782, while visiting Philadelphia; he survived her scarcely a year, and died at fifty-three years of age. Though in all probability he was buried by the side of his wife in the Brickerville Lutheran graveyard, his last resting place is unmarked and unidentified; and, to a certainty, "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

Rise of the Grubbs and Colemans.

His more astute and vigorous contemporaries flourished while he waned. The Grubbs, whose pioneer, Peter, had discerned the possibilities of the Furnace Hills, built their furnace at Cornwall, in 1742, assembled all the elements of iron-making, acquired great tracts of mountain land for coaling, until by 1783 their possessions extended over ten thousand acres. The name of Cornwall came from their English home; and Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, near Wilmington, still records the place they first touched American soil. When Peter Grubb's estate descended, in 1783, two-thirds to his elder and one-third to the younger son, it included with Cornwall the Hopewell forge in this township.

That same year saw Robert Coleman elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, thus beginning a career of public service which included twenty years of tenure as an associate or lay Judge of the county, through which he steadily rose to become the leading citizen of Lancaster county and foremost ironmaster of the country.

Later Curtis Grubb acquired Cornwall and 6,520 acres; and Peter Grubb, Jr., got Hopewell and 3,741 acres. As early as 1798 Robert Coleman owned half of Mount Hope and Hopewell, and in a later division Hopewell Forges, with 2,311 acres, fell to him, and Mount Hope, with 2,307 acres, to Henry Bates Grubb. That these large holdings of mountain and woodland should remain after a century and a quarter substantially intact, great natural parks, is a cause for congratulation and an eminent public service.

Robert Coleman first obtained by

purchase—May 9, 1781—a sixth of the great Cornwall estate from Peter Grubb, 3d., and the Coleman interests finally grew to five-sixths. Meanwhile Daniel Benezet had foreclosed on Stiegel's interest in Elizabeth; the Stedmans had sold theirs to John Dickinson, and, in 1794, Robert Coleman became sole owner of this furnace property, comprising ten thousand acres. He had bought Speedwell and its thousand acres nearly ten years earlier, from James Old, to whose daughter, Ann, he was married October 4, 1773, in Reading, where he had started as clerk to the Prothonotary of Berks county, being an especially expert penman. When he died, August 14, 1825, he was Lancaster county's only millionaire, and it has recorded the death of no other since—though I understand some of our fellow members are preparing to take that much with them on their heavenly journey, if they can find a pocket in their shrouds.

In course of time, the mutations of ownership at Cornwall and the muniments of title of both the Grubb and Coleman estates contributed no little to the gaiety and variety of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania; and the ensuing litigation was protracted, oftentimes almost romantically curious. It is enough for us to know that Mount Hope, through A. Bates Grubb, and, later the late Clement B. Grubb, ultimately lodged in the ownership of our fellow member and townswoman, Miss Daisy Grubb, where it is the seat of gracious hospitality. Speedwell, which fell to the Robert W. Coleman heirs, became as famous as a horse breeding farm as it was well known as a forge. The Elizabeth estates are maintained by Mr. B. Dawson and Miss Fanny Coleman, to whose cour-

tesy we are largely indebted for this day's enjoyment. Long may the present care and control last; and may these great areas of native beauty be kept unspolled!

An Old Church.

Brickerville Church, so associated with the Stiegel name, and neighbor to Elizabeth all these years, is one of the early outposts of the Lutheran faith. Few religious organizations have done more to make and write local history. Founded in 1730, its story is almost co-eval with the county. Its church lands were granted by the Penns. To it the patriarchal Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg made pious pilgrimage; and when it was known as the "Canastocken" region, here amid the snows of February, 1762, he preached the gospel of contentment from the text, "The meek shall eat and be satisfied."

Here the contumacious Peter Mischler, disturber of religious harmony, rebelled and repented in 1769; here died in his early history Daniel Kuhn, gifted son of that Adam Simon Kuhn, magistrate of Lancaster and vestryman of its glorious old Trinity; here came Frederick August Muhlenberg, in 1780, beaming benevolently on Stiegel's gift of lottery tickets; here was the centre of that prolonged church fight—1876 to 1886—which lasted longer than the war period of the Revolution added to that of the Rebellion, over which four juries wrestled and Courts became hopelessly entangled.

Now all is peace! The voices of churchly discord are silenced; the very air a solemn stillness holds. Where once the fierce flame leaped to kiss the sky, soft breezes murmur

through the harp strings of the clinging vine and overarching bough; and where the hot cinders scorched the seared earth, the velvet moss and star-eyed daisy now cover deep the foot-prints of the grimy toiler.

The "Eternal Hunter."

But over these rugged hills and through these dark ravines there rides on stormy nights a phantom horseman and behind yelps a ghostly pack following "Der Ewige Jaeger." Far up, near the sources of the Sec Loch, and where Cornwall's fires light the darkest skies, mother's cheeks yet blanch as they wake prattling children to tell "the legend of the hounds," when, high above the tempest's shrieks, are heard the horn and bay of that elfish cavalcade. Like Sir Walter Scott's tale of the Pacific pirates, in which

Panama's maids shall long grow pale,
When Risingham inspires the tale.
Chill's dark matrons long shall tame
The froward child with Bertram's
name.

So abide in these hills the traditions of that roystering master of the furnace and forge—who, long before the Olds and Stiegels, the Grubbs and Colemans, laid foundations that were obliterated when the walls and wheels of Hopewell and Speedwell, Elizabeth and Cornwall, were reared. His line had long perished when they came; but how he dived and drank, and rode and cursed, wantoned and caroused; how he drove to cruel death all his kennel, even at last the milk-white Flora, ever caressing the brutal hand that bruised her—all this has been the ground work of stirring verse by one of Pennsylvania's first lyric and

dramatic poets.* Out of the grisly past and of these grim hills its legendary echoes float down to us as the vestiges of a barbarous day when the Tubal Cains and their half-savage retainers of a primitive civilization long ago moved through lands now peaceful scenes of pastoral beauty. Their dark shadows rest but lightly on these happy skies—even as the summer cloud of a sunnier day.

*George H. Boker's "Legend of the Hounds."

Minutes of the June Meeting

Lancaster, June 6, 1913.

President Steinman presided over the regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society this evening, while Miss Martha B. Clark filled the secretary's place.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented the following report:

Bound volumes—Wisconsin Historical Society, Proceedings for 1912; Inter-State Commerce Commission—twenty-sixth annual report; life of Rev. Michael Schlatter, from Franklin and Marshall College, and six volumes of first series of Pennsylvania Archives.

Magazines and Pamphlets—German-American Annals, Annals of Iowa, Linden Hall Echo, International Conciliation, Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of New York Public Library, Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library, two numbers; large number of our Society pamphlets, Pennsylvania Magazine pamphlets and a number of miscellaneous pamphlets, from Franklin and Marshall College; Constitution and Laws of the Sun Fire Company, 1833; several old newspapers from Miss Mary E. Smith, of Intercourse, Lancaster county; anti-slavery constitutional amendment, framed picture, from Rev. Dr. C. Elvin Haupt; postcard of Conestoga wagon (Gingrich's, of this city), used in trip from Wilmington to Erie, from D. B. Landis.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Charles G. Baker, Esq., and Henry C. Carpenter were elected to membership and the name of Prof. John S. Simons, of Marietta, proposed.

Mr. Hensel, for the committee having in charge the suggestion of an outdoor celebration the coming fall, said that he had been in correspondence with members of the family of the late Gen. John F. Reynolds, and they feel disposed to contribute a bronze memorial medallion portrait, to be placed upon a granite shaft or slab, and he had hopes that some trophy cannon might be secured from the Government for the purpose of directing a fit memorial. Inasmuch as the Mexican War trophies were to be placed in Buchanan Park, and there was in contemplation a monument to Buchanan for that site, he thought that the Long Park would be the better place for the Reynolds memorial, and that sometime in September would be a favorable date for the celebration of "Lancaster County in the War for the Union." His committee was continued, with full power to appoint sub-committees and carry out the project.

It was decided to hold the annual outing of the society at Elizabetn, visiting the Brickerville Church and other points of interest. The following committee will arrange for the outing: W. U. Hensel, A. K. Hostetter and L. B. Herr.

The society received invitations to attend the Feast of Roses at Mannheim to-morrow, and the reunion at Donegal Church, June 18.

The paper of the evening was submitted by Horace L. Haldeman on the subject "Thaddeus Stevens and the Southern States," and it proved highly entertaining. It was read by Miss Clark.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LUDWIG REINGRUBER,
1836-1885.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 7.

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1913.

Sketch of the Life of Ludwig Reingruber, 1836-1885, - 197

BY WALTER C. HAGER.

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SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LUDWIG REINGRUBER, 1836-1885

Ludwig Reingruber, the Bavarian artist, who was a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1870 to 1883, was the son of Maximilian and Frances Reingruber. He was born August 11, 1836, at Ratisbon on the Danube. Ratisbon, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, was the foremost flourishing city in Southern Germany, and from 1663 to 1810 was the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. This city occupies an important position in the history of mediaeval art, and in it remain many remarkable structures of that period.

There is the Cathedral of St. Peter, with richly sculptured portals, glorious stained glass and elegant open towers. There is a Rathhaus with fine facade. In the "Street of Ambassadors" many buildings are ornamented with picturesque armorial bearings. Across the Blue Danube stands the Walhalla, a magnificent German Pantheon, erected by King Ludwig.

Seventy miles north of Ratisbon is the city of Nuremberg (home of Albrecht Drurer and Peter Vischer), and about the same distance southward lies Munich, capital of Bavaria, with its magnificent treasure houses, richly filled with works of classic, mediaeval and modern art.

His Early Days.

Ratisbon was Reingruber's birth-place and early home; Munich at the period of its greatest art activity was well known to him; and Nurem-

berg he was doubtless familiar with. In such richly historic and artistic environment, our artist spent his early life, details of which are but little known. In the matter of his early education, we are told he was largely self-taught. Having chosen the career of artist and decorator, he served a rigorous German apprenticeship, compared with which, he afterward said, "an American apprenticeship is as a golden dream." We have learned from German artists, who were his contemporaries, that the young Reingruber was first honor student in both day and night art classes and worked under George Stindt and Jacob Filse. Afterward, as a fresco painter, he found employment in Munich, Leipsic and Vienna, acquiring a thorough mastery of the principles and technique of his profession.

Came to America.

In 1868 our artist, aged thirty-two years, came to America, and we learn of him first in Erie, where he executed interior decorative work, frescoling the Opera House, public halls and churches.

And now we chronicle the happy circumstance which accounts for his coming to Lancaster.

While decorating a church in Erie, of which Rev. A. L. Bentze was pastor, he met Miss Mary Kiehl, of our city, who won the heart of the Bavarian artist, and their marriage followed, February 27, 1870, in Lancaster. They returned to Erie, that he might complete work there, and came back to Lancaster in June of the same year. Reingruber must have been impressed with the absence of an artistic atmosphere in Lancaster, although he probably felt at home among the Ger-

mans of our city. How provincial and barren of ornament and picturesqueness must the Lancaster of 1870 have appeared to a native of Ratisbon (a city of about the same size), where there was so much of artistic and historic interest. There was here, at the time, of course, the Trinity Lutheran Church, that remarkably fine example of Gregorgian architecture, the Court House and Prison. There were the swinging hotel signs (now unfortunately gone), and the carved wooden image of Robert Fulton, over the entrance of the "Hall," which bore his name. That was about all of architecture and sculptural significance. The interiors of the churches were Puritanically bare of ornament, on the walls and ceilings. Reingruber, however, caught sight of a sign in front of the Examiner printing office, representing a pair of hunting dogs, cleverly painted by Charles Wise, sign painter and aeronaut, whom he immediately sought and became associated with. They, together, soon afterward executed the decorations of the Cooper House office and "tap room," producing an excellent work "in oil," principal features of which were large hunting scenes ensconced in stucco-effect panels, between which were graceful festoons of fruit and flowers. Their next work was the decorating of the interior of the Lutheran Church, New Holland. After that work, Wise discontinued decorative work and Reingruber started for himself, upon a career, which, by his marked ability and indefatigable industry, led to the artistic enrichment of many churches and public buildings of Lancaster and neighboring cities, including Philadelphia.

Character of Decorative Work.

The general characteristic of Reingruber's style of interior decorative work, whether in church, civic building or residence, was a scheme of panel treatment with enrichments, all in stucco effect of classic style, introducing within the panels pictorial representations of religious or other appropriate subjects. The latter he painted directly on the plaster (not as at present the custom, on canvas, to be afterward attached). Adopting this general plan, he followed the masters of the Renaissance, and introduced into Lancaster a style of artistic and pictorial decoration not previously seen here, but which is one of the glories of the Old World.

Church Interiors Decorated.

Among the first churches decorated by Reingruber was Zion Lutheran Church, on East Vine street, about 1873 in the classic manner described above. The strong representations of Luther and Melancthon, which were part of the scheme, were unfortunately destroyed when the church was remodeled.

The decoration of the interior of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, on East Orange street, under the rectorship of Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, was begun in the spring of 1874. One can well imagine the delight of Reingruber when he received this much-desired commission, which gave him the opportunity to execute a richly artistic church interior. The stucco effect treatment, with pictorial enrichments, was followed. The subjects about the chancel and upon the ceiling were beautifully and artistically rendered, especially the reproduction of Correg-

gio's "Madonna of the Night," at left of the altar, and the series of medallion heads of saints in the ceiling, which are in the nature of ideal portraits. This work was completed in June, 1875, and the many visitors from other sections of the State who were competent judges pronounced it a work of high character, and it won for Reingruber the reputation of a master decorator.

The interior of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Duke and Church streets, was frescoed by our German artist, and, when afterwards remodeled, the pictorial work was studiously retained. Reingruber decorated St. James' Episcopal Church under the guidance of Rev. Watson, who was much interested in historic church decoration. William H. Miller, grandson of Jacob Eicholtz, assisted in this work. Reingruber frescoed the interior of a Catholic Church at Lamokin, near Wilmington, Del., in the chancel of which he painted a large representation of the Crucifixion. Among many other churches frescoed was a Catholic church in Columbia.

His Decorations of Civic Buildings.

In Lancaster Reingruber frescoed the Masonic Temple and Fulton Hall. In Millersville he decorated the chapel of the State Normal School, which the artist considered one of his best works; in Columbia he frescoed the Opera House in stucco effect of classic design, introducing, in panels, representations of the Muses; in Marietta, he decorated the Odd Fellows Hall; in Erie, he frescoed the Opera House. In other places, work of similar character was done by the Bavarian artist, and, even after going to St. Louis, in 1883, he was invited

to bid on decorative work in Erie, on the decoration of the Pennsylvania State Hospital and on other proposed work.

Residential and Other Work.

Residences were frescoed by our artist in a high-class manner, including those of Samuel H. Reynolds, R. H. Brubaker and the Haldemans of Columbia and Chickies. He also painted landscapes, game, fruit and flower pieces, and even signs and curtains.

Portraits by Reingruber.

In addition to all the church, civic and other work, Reingruber found time to execute a great number of portraits (a partial list of which is appended to this sketch). His style or manner was acquired before the broad, impressionistic style swept Europe. His handling was conservative. His colorings were those of the Munich school of the times. He was a great admirer of the works of Eicholtz, which he delighted to copy, doubtless gaining greater breadth of handling from the experience. We are indebted to Reingruber for preserving the visages of many of Lancaster's most prominent people of the period. He also executed portraits of a number of dignitaries of the Catholic Church of Philadelphia and elsewhere. In St. Louis, Judge Krumm was among his "sitters." He rendered, in pastel, a portrait of "Mary Anderson" for his studio which is said to have been much admired. He painted, in 1871, portraits of himself and his wife. At the recent Portraiture Exhibition in Lancaster (1912) he was represented by portraits, in oil, of Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, Elisha Reynolds, Esq., Dr. M. L. Herr, Hon. O. J.

Dickey, Charles Kline, and a crayon likeness of Rev. John Crumbach.

In the Studio.

Reingruber occupied various studios while in Lancaster. In 1878 he was tenanted in the large upper room of the First National Bank, where, we are prone to believe he was lured by the classic architecture of the building. It was in this studio that the writer often visited him. There he would unfold his ready mind, ardently stating his ideas of artistic and other matters. He was an interesting talker, speaking English fluently and with little foreign accent. He often contrasted German and American ideals and customs, as when he noted how our people "roosted" about the soldiers' monument, instead of reverencing it, in the manner of his countrymen as if it were a shrine.

Having been given a copy of "Hunt's Talk on Art" by the writer, Reingruber was so enthusiastic over the sayings of the New Englander that he marked the passages which impressed him. He then instructed his apprentice to copy those passages. After the young man had accomplished his task, it was discovered that Reingruber had marked practically the entire book, the apprentice being overwhelmed by his labors.

Reingruber—The Man.

A remarkable man was Ludwig Reingruber—he had distinctively the Teutonic spirit—strong, persistent, idealistic, romantic, and, in the American environment, he seemed to delight in a certain liberty which no circumstances could brook. It is interesting to note that Ludwig Reingruber was from Bavaria, where men delight in

expressing their ideas and sense of the beautiful in plastic art, in music and in poetic form. He had a realizing sense of his ability; he was yet modest.

He was indefatigable, working nights and Sunday, and often, under great difficulties and being deeply conscientious, he would destroy much work so that it might be executed in a better manner. It is difficult to learn how far his pictorial works were original conceptions, and how far adaptations from classic or accepted prototypes, but much of it was of a high order and admirably executed.

Apart from his ability as an artist and decorator, one is deeply impressed by his sterling character, and it is with reverence for his memory that we note his extraordinary devotion to his wife and children.

After Reingruber had been a highly valued citizen of Lancaster for thirteen years, he went, in 1883, with his family, to St. Louis, Mo. There his wife had relatives, and he hoped to be successful in securing commissions for portraits and decorative work, especially as there was in that city a strong German element. Soon after reaching his new home came impairment of the sight of the artist (whose eyes had served him so well). This was a great affliction, and he lived only two years after his arrival.

On May 28, 1885, Ludwig Reingruber, Bavarian artist, passed to the Great Beyond. His earthly body was brought to Lancaster for its final resting place, and Monterey Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 242 (of which he became a member in 1875), performed the last rites at their hall on South Queen street, and interment was made at Zion Cemetery.

We of Lancaster, in appreciating the artistically beautiful decorative work done by Reingruber in our churches and public buildings, may well regard that work as a memorial of an accomplished and remarkable German artist.

Partial List of Portraits by Ludwig Reingruber.

Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr.
Charles Kline.
Rev. Anthony F. Kaul.
Henry Sener.
Mrs. Henry Sener.
George A. Kiehl.
Rev. E. Greenwald.
Members of the Amweg family.
Members of the Baumgardner family.
George Diller.
J. Steinman.
Rev. Watson,
S. H. Reynolds, Esq.
Judge J. B. Livingston.
M. L. Herr, M. D.
Mrs. M. L. Herr.
B. Frank Eshleman, Esq.
Mary Wilson, M. D.
G. Arnold.
• Mrs. Chambers (pastel).
J. L. Steinmetz, Esq.
Rev. David Geisinger.
Isaac Hiester, Esq.
Frank Brenneman.
Charles Brenneman.
Rev. Dr. C. E. Haupt.
Wm. Roy.
Members of the Zahn family.
John F. Long (crayon).
Mrs. Charles Locher,
Sener Bros.
Mrs. Samuel Schwartz.
Master Harner.
Henry Gerhart.
Carl Siebert,

William Peiper.
Mrs. Wm. Peiper.
Ludwig Reingruber.
Mrs. Ludwig Reingruber.
Isaac Diller.
Mrs. Brenneman.
Elesha Reynolds, Esq.
Judge Krumm (St. Louis).
Peter Blow (St. Louis).
Smith P. Galt, Esq., (St. Louis),
formerly of Lancaster.
Rev. John Crumbach (crayon).
"Mary Anderson."

The above were painted in oil, except where otherwise noted.

Note.—The writer gratefully acknowledges indebtedness for information to Mrs. Ludwig Reingruber, wife of the subject of this sketch, and from their daughter, Mrs. Caroline R. Wilson, both of St. Louis, where also a son of Reingruber resides. Also to Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, Hon. J. P. McCaskey, Louis Knauskoph, Martin Rettig and William H. Miller, the latter having had the privilege of working with the German artist. Especially appreciated was the series of letters from Mrs. Wilson, whose great devotion to her father's memory is worthy of note.

Minutes of September Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 5, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its sessions for the winter on Friday evening, and as a fitting opening to the season's activities, Walter C. Hager read a most entertaining paper on Ludwig Reingruber, a Lancaster portrait artist, who had many subjects in this section and a number of examples of whose work were on display at the recent Portraiture Exhibition.

The attendance of members this evening was most encouraging and the society starts the work for another winter most auspiciously. In the absence of the president, Mr. F. R. Diefenderffer, the vice president, presided. Miss Martha B. Clark was the secretary.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, the librarian, reported the following additions during the summer:

Bound volumes—Eleven volumes, Debates of the Pennsylvania Convention; Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications—Vol. IV.; Register of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania; two volumes, Pennsylvania and the Centennial Exposition—gifts from Franklin and Marshall College; Calendar of the Papers of John Jordan Crittenden, from the Library of Congress; Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institution; Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1871, from Mr. Herbert Hurst; History of Berks County, Volume of

Egle's Notes and Queries, by purchase; Bulletin 54 of Bureau of American Ethnology.

Magazines and pamphlets—The Pennsylvania Magazine (three numbers); Annals of Iowa; American Philosophical Society (two numbers); American Catholic Historical Society Records; German-American Annals; Linden Hall Echo (2 numbers); The Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, from Historical Society of Dauphin County; International Conciliation; Municipal Reference Library—City of New York; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (Part III.); Perry's Victory, Centennial Souvenir; Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings; Bulletin of New York Public Library (3 numbers); Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library (3 numbers); Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (2 numbers); 17th Annual Report of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Michigan Libraries, from S. H. Ranck; several almanacs from F. R. Diffenderffer.

Piece of wood from Perry's flagship "Niagara," sent by E. J. Harple, Tampa, Fla.; six pieces of colonial paper money, from Mrs. A. B. Bausman, Millersville; list of members of Fremont-Lincoln Club for city and county, from W. R. Riddle; badge worn by the veterans of Lancaster city and county at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-4, 1913, from George H. Rothermel; Minutes of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society from its organization in 1866 to its dissolution in 1905, with charter, from F. R. Diffenderffer; list of Standing Committee of Union Fire Company of Lancaster, from J. Lane Reed, Esq., Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. John S. Simons, of Marietta,

was elected to membership and the names of the following proposed: John C. Carter, 32 East Walnut street, this city; Rev. Frank G. Bossert, of Mt. Joy; G. S. Danner, Manheim; E. J. Harple, Tampa, Florida.

The society acknowledged the receipt of the invitation to participate in Columbia's Old Home Week celebration. Quite a large number of members will take part in the festivities. Monday, October 13, will be historical day and the society will be represented on the programme by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and B. C. Atlee, Esq.

Mr. Hager's paper attracted much attention and was highly enjoyed by the members. He gave a very entertaining sketch of Reingruber's life and the work he did in this city, where, for a number of years, he was recognized as one of Lancaster's leading artists. In addition to portrait work he was an expert decorator and many churches and public halls were the scene of his art.

Following the paper the members indulged in an interesting discussion about the paper and other matters for the welfare of the society. The coming meetings promise to be of great value to the members and the general public, which is always welcome to join in these monthly gatherings.



PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HEMPFIELD: THE BEGINNING OF COLUMBIA.
THE WHITESIDES OF COLERAIN: THE REVOLU-
TIONARY CAPTAIN AND THE CONGRESSMAN.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.



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BY SAMUEL WRIGHT.

The Whitesides of Colerain: The Revolutionary Captain
and the Congressman, - - - - 227

BY D. F. MAGEE, ESQ.

Minutes of the October Meeting, - - - - 242



Hempfield: The Beginning of Columbia

On the occasion of the observance of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying out and disposal of lots in the town of Columbia, by Samuel Wright, it seems to me fitting that I, his senior grandson, shall put on record an authentic statement of the origin and title of the property in question; and shall give some account of the settlement at this point and of the original settlers.

In the year of our Lord, 1492, as our earliest teaching impressed upon our memories, the Great Discoverer crossed the ocean; and nearly two hundred years later—March 4, 1681, to be exact—Charles II. of England granted to William Penn, our honored founder, proprietorship of the territory now comprising our State. But notwithstanding we derive from Columbus our name, and from Charles our title of ownership, it would be unduly fastidious to hark back so far for our datum point. To begin at the very beginning of our separate territorial existence, however, it will be necessary to come forward but twenty years from the last-named date—to 1701—the year in which the pretender succeeded his father, James II., in his claim to the English throne, and in which the Act of Settlement was passed by the English Parliament by which, on the death of childless Anne, the crown should pass to the House of Hanover. I thus identify our time of origin with important historical events in our Old Home.

In the year 1701, then—17th, 18th of 11th month—by lease and release, "William Penn, Esq., proprietor and governor in chief of said province" (Pennsylvania) "did grant release and confirm unto one George Beale, of Surrey, in Great Britain, Yeoman, the quantity of three thousand acres of land, clear of Indian encumbrances, in the said province of Pennsylvania, to hold, etc., etc., * * * under the yearly quitrent of one penny sterling for each hundred acres of said land, payable to the Chief Lord of the fee thereof after the expiration of seven years from the locating and the seating of the same."

The royal grant to Penn—comprehensive, but indefinite—was of a broad virgin territory, unsettled, uncultivated and unknown. Charles named the province Pennsylvania, after his great Admiral, William Penn's father, and in 1682 the proprietor came over in person and took possession of his vast estate. While Penn's broad-minded statesmanship is shown in the unprecedented liberality of his laws for the government of this new land, it is not to be supposed that he did not take into consideration its pecuniary resources. No private means would suffice for undivided proprietorship, therefore he offered a market.

At this day our Founder would be called a promoter; and on a large scale he did promote a Province. He granted, as shown above, territory to what were then known as "adventurers." The name was figurative, representing a class of speculators, successors in modified measure of the old-time capitalists—merchants and nobles—who staked the freebooters of Elizabeth's "heroic" days (the genuine adventurers), the scourers of the sea for grain in treasure ships and in

general piracy. This later adventuring, however, was legitimate, and was about equivalent to our speculative investment in mines and other sources of hoped-for revenue.

Our George Beale then was an adventurer, and with many another, doubtless, sent good money into the wilderness in hope of large return from the investment in the promises of the wonderful new country. This enterprise might be called a "blind pool," for the lands conveyed were unseated—that is, of no definite locality; lands thereafter to be surveyed to the purchasers at their demand. And, moreover, back of Penn's title was the aboriginal Indian title, to be extinguished by negotiation and treaty. In the case of this particular tract—the Beale purchase—the treaty that cleared away the Indian claim was of 1700, supplementing a previous treaty and assuring to Penn title to lands on both sides of the Susquehanna River.

George Beale's adventure brought him no return until October, 1718, when he sold his entire claim to Jeremiah Langhorne, to whom, 25th of fifth month, 1717, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, Commissioners, had issued a warrant to "Locate and Lay Out" to him five hundred acres of the above tract. Langhorne was one of the Penns' surveyors, and must have had practical knowledge of the choice of lands of the Province. He chose these 500 acres wisely, and on 19-20 August, 1726, conveyed the same, by lease and release, to Robert Barber, of Chester, who, on August 31, 1726, deeded 100 acres of the land to Susanna Wright, and on 20 September, 1726, 150 acres to John Wright, retaining 250 acres of his purchase in his own name. On August 23, 1726, James Logan conveyed to

Samuel Blunston, of Darby, 300 acres of land; and to complete record of titles of lands, parts of which eventually came to be included in the limits of the Borough of Columbia, I will cite subsequent purchases by Blunston—on January 10, 1733, from James Logan additional 300 acres, and on June 2, 1741, by patent, from John and Richard Penn, 225 acres. These three tracts were contiguous, and joined Susanna Wright's land on the south. All quantities cited carried the customary allowance for roads of six acres per hundred.

I have thus far confined my memoranda to the land from which the area of present Columbia was carved. The original settlers are now to be considered. These were three—John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Robert Barber. Having in my possession the papers of my family, my record of John Wright will be the most complete. He emigrated "From Manchester in the Kingdom of Great Britain * * * I removed from thence to the province of Pennsylvania the 15th of ye 2 mo., 1714," to quote the family Bible. The date being old style, the month would have been May. It is on record in "Certificates of Removal, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting," that the certificate of "John Wright, wife Patience, and four children. Dated 1 mo., 16, 1713, from Hartshaw Mo. Mtg., Lancashire, England, received, 5 mo., 30 1714." This is again old style, and the month corresponds with August. It must have been filed soon after arrival on this side, the exact date of which event is not on record. He first settled with his family in Chester, where he had effected the purchase of a plantation before his coming; and where his youngest child,

James, was born the year of his arrival—1714—the first “native-born” of the family.

Samuel Blunston was American-born—September 2, 1689—at Darby, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania. He was the son of John Blunston, of Derbyshire, England, who emigrated thence in 1682, and was a close friend of the proprietor, a member of his Council and of the Provincial Assembly. Samuel, at the time of the Susquehanna purchase, resided at Darby, where he had married Sarah Bilton, a widow well-to-do. His means, besides, were ample. Both he and John Wright were then and for many years afterwards members of the Assembly. He died at Hempfield December 13, 1745.

Robert Barber preceded John Wright as an immigrant to the province. He is recorded as having come “about 1699,” supposedly from Yorkshire, and at the time of his purchase of the cited 500 acres from Langhorne he was a citizen of Chester. It is a tradition that he, in his capacity of Assessor of Chester county, became acquainted with and selected the land purchased for himself and the Wrights. It is supposed that he preceded his two friends to the Susquehanna; but his final removal with his family, from Chester, could not have been earlier than 1728.

The only record of the actual change of residence, or, rather, preparation therefor, is a “Journal of our removal from Chester and Darby to Conestoga in order to begin a settlement at Shawanah town on Susquehanna upon the 12th day of September, 1726. In company John Wright, Samuel Blunston, H. Scarlet, L. Ryley, John Devel, Prince, an Indian; Negro Peter, Negro Sal.” This is

manuscript in the hand of Susanna Wright, arranged as a title-page of a bound book, evidently intended to be followed by a record of this memorable event in the lives of these families—the removal from civilization to a comparative wilderness. Unfortunately the design was not pursued beyond this title page, the book being filled with various, mostly undated, memoranda of expenditures on the journey and elsewhere, details of building material, time checks of workmen, etc. Unusual items of contents, always in Susanna's hand, (some of the manuscript is Samuel Blunston's) are a transcript of a French grammar, and a brief glossary of Indian words.

This journey was evidently a formal taking possession of the newly-purchased land, for in October Wright and Blunston are recorded as present at the opening of the Provincial Assembly at Philadelphia. Scarlet, Ryley and Devel were supposedly mechanics left to prepare shelter for the removal of the families in the coming year. The Indian was probably a guide, and the negroes, cook and servant, slaves of Samuel Blunston. (It may here be recorded that Samuel Blunston, in his will of 1745, freed, after one year, his "negro Sal," with an annuity of five pounds; and that in Susanna Wright's "Account of Persons Laid in the Burying Grounds at Hempfield, of 1750, occurs among names of "servants of Samuel Blunston" that of "Prince, an Indian man." So these two fairly may be commemorated as among the "First Settlers.")

Susanna Wright, one of the purchasers, and besides an important member of this little community, certainly shall be named among the first

comers. Her name will frequently recur in my paper. Her part in the colony was notable, but beyond necessary mention particulars of her life are of sufficient interest and importance to deserve a more fitting memorial.

Shawanah Town, as it is named above, was an abiding place on the banks of the Susquehanna of the Shawanese Indians, who, if in numbers, must have removed as a body before the coming of the Whites. A number remained, however, in the immediate neighborhood, and it was a story told to me of the old time, how our forebears and their associates of the settlement were always friends and allies of the natives. The children of the two races were playmates, and there was peace between the elders. It is a satisfaction to remember that no Indian was oppressed or allowed to want in this Quaker settlement.

There is no record of the breaking up and early cultivation of this wild country. There must have been more or less of frontier hardship going to the conversion of virgin forest into tillable and producing land. We only know that the immigrants thrived, and in the end left to their successors the goodly milk-and-honey land that has come down to us. The ambition of these mature people was a quiet country life. They modeled their houses and their customs upon those of the Old Country, and it would seem that their lines had fallen in pleasant places. It is one of "Life's Little Ironies" that these Friends, seeking here peace and a tranquil life, should fall into the turmoil of domestic warfare. The boundary dispute between Penn's descendants and Lord Baltimore, their Maryland neighbor, was still unsettled, and it happened that

a collision between Cresap, a turbulent claimant under Baltimore's warrant seeking to crowd the dividing line into Penn's territory, and James Patterson, an Indian trader, holding land under Penn's grant, occurred near what is now Washington Borough, and opened a fairly serious border war. John Wright and Samuel Blunston, as magistrates, issued warrants under which some of the invaders were arrested, and this resulted in an offer of reward by the Governor of Maryland for the heads of these two agents of the Penns.

The three "Adventurers" with whom we have thus far been concerned—for surely the settling of sober, peaceful Friends among Indians, however friendly, was adventure—were men of more than ordinary character and weight. Samuel Blunston was a land surveyor and agent of the Penns. John Wright was a preacher in his society and the trusted negotiator between the proprietors and their Indian allies. Robert Barber was an energetic and enterprising citizen, in public life, before the removal to the Susquehanna. All were upon confidential terms with the Penns and with their chief agent in Philadelphia, James Logan. Upon the erection of the new county, named Lancaster after John Wright's English home county, in 1729, the three became prominent officials: John Wright was appointed Presiding Justice of the newly established Courts, Samuel Blunston Associate Justice and Prothonotary, Robert Barber Sheriff.

The writer is descended from two of these first settlers—great-great-grandson—and it appears to him justifiable to record his satisfaction in the fact that John Wright anticipated Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and all

that declaratory crowd, in his pronouncement for Freedom. In 1741 a new Bench of Magistrates for the several counties of the province was appointed by the Governor; and, in consequence of opposition by them to arbitrary acts of Government, a number of the old Judges were dropped. Among these was John Wright, who had denounced the impressment of bound servants as soldiers, in the Provincial Assembly. In his final charge to the Grand Jury he bade farewell to the Court, and among his words were these: "For this cause, my friends and countrymen, for the cause of English liberty, for the standing in the civil defense of right and property, we are dismissed; and I rejoice and am heartily glad that I have been one of those who are thought worthy of displeasure." This has not the eclat of the Tea Party, but it sounds the Advance.

Samuel Blunston died September 30, 1745; Robert Barber, September 3, 1749; John Wright, 1st October, 1749. Thus three pioneers left the New Land they came to build up nearly at the same time—the senior surviving his younger brethren.

Having come with the fathers of the settlement to the end of their days, it will be well to complete the record of title to the Columbia land. On the 10th of November, 1745, John Wright conveyed to his son, James, his estate of 150 acres. Samuel Blunston, dying without issue, bequeathed to Susanna Wright a life interest in his realty, and a caveat against the probate of the will having been filed by Thomas Pearson, husband of Hannah Blunston, Samuel's niece, a compromise was effected, the parties all being Friends and averse to litigation, by

which James Wright purchased from the Pearsons the undivided one-fourth part of the Blunston real estate, roughly estimated at 800 acres. Susanna Wright retained her 100 acres until her death in 1784, when it descended by testament to her nephew, Samuel, son of James Wright; excepting the "Ferry Property," of some acres, which she bequeathed to her nephews, Samuel, John, James and William. The Barber tract remained intact until a later date.

The "Ferry Property" was a part of Susanna Wright's land set apart for the erection and maintenance of the ferry, a grant for which John Wright obtained in 1730. This was a very valuable holding, which fixed the most important crossing of the mile-wide Susquehanna, and came to be known as Wright's ferry. Over this ferry passed the vast freightage and travel between the settled East and the expanding West. This made, in the open season, a busy place of the quiet settlement; yet the initial impulse of seclusion remained, and it required another generation before the value of the locality as a town site in prospect broke through the family reserve.

Thus, although Samuel Wright, on the death of James Wright in 1756, received as his share of his father's real estate the 200 Blunston acres bought from the Pearsons, it was only upon his Aunt Susan's decease and his inheritance under her will, that his hands were free. And to him came the impulse to found a town. So arrived the "day we celebrate." In 1788 a portion of the Pearson purchase and a part of Susanna Wright's land adjoining were laid out in 160 lots and were offered to "adventurers"—ad-

venturers again—upon easy terms. There must have been something of a boom, for in a few years a busy town arose—and there you are.

The town as then laid out comprised what came to be known as Old Columbia. Subsequently, in 1795, the Ferry property was laid out and disposed of by the owners as Columbia Continued. Later John Wright laid out John Wright's addition, and his son, James Wright, Jr., laid out Columbia Extended, from lands inherited from his father and purchased from the estate of Samuel Wright. There were besides smaller additions by Barber and Epply, Rohrer and Herr, and others, mainly from the original John Wright purchase, part of which fell to the share of his grandson, at the time of the partition of James Wright's estate. These constituted Columbia borough at the date of incorporation, 1814. With the exception of a strip bordering the Canal basin, after the opening of the Pennsylvania Canal, the Bethel (Blunston) property was held intact until 1867, when the writer resurveyed and extended the borough lines and laid out for the Heises and Miffins, heirs of the Bethels, opening and extending streets, a large part of the estate included in the borough. About the same time he laid out in like manner for Green and Gossler a portion of the Robert Barber land, purchased by them from Barber's descendants—the first of this tract opened for improvement.

After the custom of the period of naming towns for great (and near-great) men, Samuel Wright called his new town Columbia. We value this historic and euphonic name (which, however, we share with how many towns

and cities throughout the States?); but it has come to the writer to think that his respected grandsire had more wisely done to retain the traditional Hempfield, or to go back to the aboriginal Shawanah.

Were it not that there has been an over-indulgence in Wright, in these memoranda, I should add a few words upon the notable Susanna. Certainly an uncommon woman, about whom there has been written much fol-de-rol; with valuable appreciation by those of her time who knew her. She was the head of the settlement from the death of John Wright, her father, up to the time of her decease—its lawyer, its doctor, its general adviser.

The Whitesides of Colerain:

The Revolutionary Captain and the Congressman

The pioneer days of our country were a fitting school for the training of both the minds and bodies of the men and women who first helped to clear the forests and build the homes of our people. The early settlers were, perhaps, less rugged and cast in a less heroic mould than were their children who first saw the light in the then wilderness in the new world, and grew to manhood and womanhood in the open, surrounded by trials and dangers, with and against which they had to battle, and battle successfully, or perish.

Hence it seemed a wise dispensation that the destinies of our country were in the hands of this second generation when the crucial period of its history came upon us; and that fact answers the query how and why this colony was able to battle successfully with the mother country, and, in the end, to win its freedom and dedicate it forever to liberty. The County of Lancaster, as is well known, was settled in the main by three distinct classes of people. The great bulk of our population was the German and Dutch elements, who came in at different periods and under different leaderships, but all alike were of the non-resistant class, whose religious tenets and practices of life were against war and strife; and at or

about the same time another class came into the southern end of our county, namely, the Friends, or Quakers, who, like the Germans, counseled peace, industry and the more lowly life. The third was a so-called Scotch-Irish race, which included many of pure English stock, and these of our county's early population were of the rugged, fearless, fighting stock.

They were of the blood of those that followed the Scottish chiefs, the English dukes and the Irish kings, in the days when all the British Isles were the great battlefield, with the clang of each and all battling for supremacy, under first one leader and then another.

When transplanted to this land of freedom, they were more generally found upon the extreme frontiers, and of and from them the armies of Washington were largely drawn. In this county, the portion selected by them lay, the one to the northwest, central about the Donegals, and the other to the southwest, central in the Drumores, Britain and Colerain. Unlike the peaceful Quaker and the Mennonite, their prime object seemed to be the construction of a country and the formation of a Government, while his rather centered in the building of a home and the tillage of his land.

Restless and dauntless, this English and Scotch-Irish race battled their way to the front, and in the doing thereof developed many strong characters, and men of mark, who made their impress upon their country's history and left descendants with a like spirit, who have continued to take a prominent part in the affairs of their adopted land.

Quite by accident I stumbled upon the subject of this story in trying to

fulfill a request to secure a picture of Congressman Whiteside, who served from this district in Congress two terms, about and succeeding 1815. I found there seemed to be but little of record concerning him, and at first it was even difficult to find from what parentage he came. In the course of my investigation I uncovered the story of this family, and, incidentally, brought to light the activities of many of their neighbors and other families with whom they became associated in business, connected by marriage or as comrades in the War of the Revolution. I found it so interesting that I concluded to make it the subject of a paper to this society, as it contains much that has remained hitherto unwritten.

The first Whiteside to come to this country was John Whiteside, believed to be an Englishman, who landed in Philadelphia in 1700, and he seems to have had brothers, Peter, James and William, who, however, did not follow him into this country. In 1700 John Whiteside took out a warrant for 200 acres of land, in what was then Pequea township, Chester county, now Sadsbury. This John had a son, William, who took by warrant 330 acres of land in Little Britain township in 1738, which lies immediately south of the Robert Fulton tract, and is now owned by the family of Blacks, who are lineal descendants of this John Whiteside. The farm is now in three parts, occupied by William Black, Flora Rea and Robert Black's heirs. As illustrating the activities of the neighbors who up to 1770 owned adjoining land, or were close neighbors, we find the records disclose the names of Edward Hughes, Isaac Sidwell, Colonel James Porter, General William

Montgomery, James Ramsey, George Ewing, Francis Armstrong and others who afterward became prominent in the Revolutionary period and thereafter. This William Whiteside died on the homestead June 1, 1750, leaving a wife, Janet, and three sons, Thomas, Abraham and Hugh, and a daughter, Mary. Of these children, Thomas and Abraham became very prominent. Abraham was made a Justice of the Peace, and history shows that he was a leading man in that section, prospered financially, and became a large land owner. He died April 20, 1797, leaving sons, John and Thomas, and daughters, Hannah, Martha, Mary and Isabel. One of the daughters married Samuel Nieper, and he is the ancestor of the well-known Nieper family of Fulton township, whose home was on the farm that William H. Kennedy now owns. Another married Aaron Black, and from her are descended the family of Blacks, whose members still live upon the old homestead. Abraham's son, Thomas Whiteside, became a physician and practiced medicine, first in Lower Oxford township and afterwards returned to the homestead, whence he practiced medicine until his death. He was the first regular practicing physician in lower Lancaster county. He was a soldier in the Revolution, under Captain David Hayes, of Chester county, and Colonel Uriah Evans. Some analysts get him confused with Captain Thomas P. Whiteside, who is the leading subject of this sketch, but he was a nephew of Captain Whiteside. The other son of William Whiteside, sometimes the name appearing as Thomas P. Whiteside, with whom we are more particularly concerned, became very promi-

nent in the Revolution, and from him have descended the most prominent men and women of the family. After his father's death in 1750, he seems to have left the homestead to his brother, Abram, and to have located, about in 1757, in Colerain township, where he became the owner of a large tract, immediately west of Kirkwood, which remained in the Whiteside name for many years, and included what are now the farms of G. W. Collins, Esq., George A. Hogg and Mrs. W. M. Schaum. The deed is dated January 2, 1778, Recorder's book R-485. It contained 452 acres. Afterwards, in 1788, besides purchasing several other tracts, he patented a large tract of 389 acres under the name of "White Plains." (Patent book 16, page 233). This included land to the west and south of his first holdings, now or later occupied by L. R. Patterson, Cromwell Blackwell estate and others. He likewise later acquired the John Barkley tract, or a portion of it, in which the Union village is located, and considerable farmland surrounding this village. Some time in his later life he established a distillery on the small spring stream which runs between the lands of G. W. Collins and the George A. Hogg farm. This distillery did an extensive business in its days, the whisky being hauled to Lancaster. Afterwards his son, John, the Congressman, was a part owner thereof, if not the sole owner. Prior to the Revolution he was on the Committee of Safety, and was an officer in the militia of his township. In 1774 he was commissioned one of the justices of the county for Colerain, Bart and adjoining townships, and was one of the lay Justices of the Court of Common

Pleas of the county, in which capacity he served for many years. In 1776 he was commissioned a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, under Colonel Thomas Porter, and in August 13, 1776, he went to the front with his company and joined the army in the State of New Jersey. The records show that on that date advance payments were made to him of 112 pounds and 10 shillings on account of equipment of his command. From the reading of the muster roll, it would appear that his company was enlisted mainly from Colerain and immediate adjacent townships, and the following is the roster: William Patterson, James Ramsey, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Patterson, John Acheson, Thomas Reed, David McCombs, John McGeehan, John Brooks, James McElwain, Samuel Rhea, Samuel Mooney, Frederick McFerson, John Cooper, James Common, Thomas McDowell, Abraham Whiteside, a brother; Samuel Criswell, Samuel White, Joseph Warnock, Oliver Caldwell, Miller McDowell, John Pennell, James Reed, James Watson, James McGraw, John Miller, Samuel McKinney, Andrew Ritchey, Edward Dugan, James Stewart, John Plunkett, James Black, John Tannehill, Nathan Tannehill, James Marshall, Robert Moore, James Campbell, John Mitchell, John Neiper, Thomas McLaughlin, Owen Murphy, John Grimes and Joseph McCrery.

He was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth, and lost an arm in the service, but at what battle I could not ascertain. He died in Colerain township about November 1, 1805, and left a will, which was dated March 12, 1804, recorded in Will Book J, Volume 1, page 363, leaving Alexander Morrison and James Patterson

as his executors. He left surviving him a widow, Jean, and a large family, as follows: John, who afterwards became the Congressman; James, Abraham, Thomas and William. His daughters were Mary, Rebecca, Martha, Violet and Elizabeth. All of them married and formed alliances with what were then or afterwards became among the leading families of that section. John, the Congressman, married Mary Flton, of Little Britain township. James married Elizabeth Dickey, who was a cousin of Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, who at that time was pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church. Abraham married Isabella Ross, who was twice a cousin of Robert Fulton and likewise a cousin of the Dickeys. Thomas moved to South Carolina, married there, and his descendants are prominent in the neighborhood of Charleston. William left this section unmarried. The daughters, from whom have sprung prominent descendants, married as follows: Mary married Robert Elder, a cousin of Rev. John Elder, and moved to Westmoreland county with him, where he became very prominent and his descendants still are thereabouts.

The other three sisters, by rather remarkable coincidence, married three brothers, as follows: Rebecca married Hugh McConnell, Martha married David McConnell, Violet married Samuel McConnell, all grandsons of Alexander McConnell, who settled in Drumore township, where Chestnut Level is now situated, and sons of Samuel McConnell, of Colerain township. Elizabeth married Benjamin Dickey, brother of Elizabeth Dickey.

From this union of daughters with the McConnell family have descended Judge A. D. McConnell, Judge of

the Courts of Westmoreland county; Judge James Marshall, of Iowa, and Judge J. P. Smith, of Tennessee; also Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D., rector of St. Trinity's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. David McConnell Steele, rector of St. Luke's Church and Church of Epiphany, N. Y.; Joseph Russell, chief counsel of the Michigan Central Railway Company, of Michigan; Jackson E. Reynolds, professor of corporation law, Columbia University, and general attorney of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Abraham McConnell, still residing in Colerain township, and their children are direct lineal descendants, as are likewise the children of Samuel McConnell, who is now deceased. Of the sons, I have time only to take up the life and family of John Whiteside, the oldest, who became Congressman. He came to Lancaster some time prior to 1800, although he seemed to retain some interests in Colerain township thereafter, especially in the distillery, which his father had established there. Before proceeding to this, I will say concerning the other two sons, James and Abraham, that they remained upon the farms in Colerain township and raised families who lived there for a generation or more. Most of their descendants bearing the name of Whiteside, however, have left that section, some of them living in Philadelphia, some in Oxford, Chester county, and there is none of the name in the township now. The present Whitesides, who own extensive farms in that township, are descended from James and Samuel Whiteside, who are an entirely different family, and in no way related to the Captain Whiteside family. As I have stated, John Whiteside came to Lancaster

and began business, first apparently as a hotel keeper, and herein I will find it necessary to refer briefly to some of the early hotels, which were in Lancaster early in the 1800's, although I will make no pretense to give exact data, only so far as John Whiteside was connected with them. The story, briefly, is this: In 1799 one John Hatz appears to have kept a tavern, the "Pennsylvania State Arms," situated opposite the well-known "Michael's Hotel," on North Queen street. Shortly thereafter, or in 1801, John Whiteside succeeded him and kept the house until 1803, when he was succeeded by Gustavus Stoy. John Whiteside then opened a new hotel, called "The Lion," a short distance north of the Court house in Centre Square, which he kept till 1811, at which time he opened a tavern on West King street, near the then market house, now the Central Market. He was apparently proprietor of this tavern, and at the same time a Justice of the Peace, when he was elected to Congress in 1815. I was not able to clearly establish the fact exactly when he took charge of the "Fountain Inn" Hotel. This hotel was in operation at least as early as 1796, and was then owned by a man by the name of Edwards. John Whiteside bought it eventually, but did not take a deed to it till 1822, which was after his two terms in Congress. However, the fact that the "Fountain Inn" was at that time, and it was some time prior thereto, one of the leading hotels of the city, and was the headquarters for the Democratic party, for quite awhile, in this county, and apparently a gathering place for the political leaders of the party when in the city, did seem to indicate that he

may have been proprietor of the hotel for some time before he bought it. It is well to remember that inn-keepers in that day, according to the custom of both this country and the old, were usually very important men, and often were the political leaders of their section. The temperance sentiment that prevails at the present day was comparatively unknown at that time, and the liquor business in all its forms was quite as respectable and often as important as any other business of the town or community. At any rate, it is evident that he continued to be both landlord and Congressman, at the same time, and continued as owner of the hotel at the time of his death.

John Whiteside's first essay into political service seems to have been when he was elected to the Legislature in 1810, and re-elected again in 1811. He was first elected to Congress in the year 1815, served for two terms, and again in 1817, serving till 1819. He was elected to the office of Register of Wills in this county in 1821, served for four years, when he was again elected to the Legislature in 1826, and served for one year. His period in Congress covered the Administration of James Madison. So far as the records show, he did not take any particularly active part, other than voting. Considerable important legislation seems to have come before the Congress during that period. It was the period immediately following the readjustment of affairs after the War of 1812, and examination of the record shows that the principal questions of national importance that were considered and more or less of action taken upon them were the Fugitive Slave Laws, which were then discussed quite extensively, and the

care of the Revolutionary soldiers, who were in want. There seemed to be no general pension legislation then as now. The navigation laws attracted quite a good deal of attention and the international relationship with reference to them. Likewise the banking and currency laws were largely under discussion, as was the proposition for a uniform bankrupt law throughout the United States. The neutrality laws, as affecting and governing this country in its relations to the various nations of Europe, who were at war with one another, seemed to call forth considerable discussion. Among other matters of wide importance then was the administration of the Mississippi Territory, as it was then called, and the establishment of territorial government for the same. Through both terms there was a wide discussion upon the question of compensation, so-called, to the members of Congress, who, apparently up to that time, had not been allowed compensation for their services. Six dollars per day was the compensation suggested. We also note that the Congressman's son, William, was appointed Register of Wills of Lancaster county in 1830, and served for six years.

The deeds of record in this county show that the deed for the hotel property was to John Whiteside from assignees and trustees of Henry Reigart, Esq., dated April 1, 1822, and recorded in Deed Book 24, page 216. After his death the property continued to be held by his children for a number of years, and was not disposed of until April 23, 1849, by a deed recorded in Deed Book O., volume 7, page 138. This deed was executed by his children and devisees under his will, which I will hereafter note. The signers to

the deed are William Whiteside, Elizabeth Whiteside, John Whiteside, then resident of Cincinnati, and Lucy Whiteside, to William Wright, of Lancaster, Pa. It may be noted here that some of the interests had been bought out and transferred to some of the grantors above named. Congressman Whiteside died in 1829, left a will dated August 13, 1828, proven and recorded August 7, 1830, in Will Book P, volume 1, page 514, witnessed by Emanuel Reigart and Henry Carpenter. This document is rather an interesting paper, as indicating some of the characteristics of the man, and, if we are to judge from his library, he was a man of quite an intellectual turn of mind, as well as a student of religion and morality, if he was a reader of the books which it contained. He left the greater part of his library, indicating it by name, to his son, William Whiteside, who was at that time a member of the Lancaster Bar, having been admitted in 1826. Among the books especially bequeathed we note the following: Thomas' History of Modern Greece, in five volumes; Smith's Lectures in two volumes; Ramsey's History of the American Revolution, in two volumes; twelve volumes of the English Encyclopedia; Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in nine volumes; Josephus' History of the Jews, in two volumes; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Brown's History of Missions, in two volumes; Davis' Sermons, in five volumes; Thompson's Story of the Bible, in five volumes; Blair's Sermons, in five volumes; the Temple of Truth, and Christian's Companion and Confession of Faith, in two volumes. He left all school books and his books of Greek language to his grandson, John. All of his law books, State papers and Gazetteer he left to his son, the lawyer, William

Whiteside. All of his silverware he gave to his three daughters. He is buried in the Lancaster cemetery, at a point due east from the main gate, and almost due southwest from the Keller mausoleum, and his burying place is rather unique in several respects. The iron fence surrounding it is perfectly circular in form, the only one in the cemetery of that shape. A single shaft, some 18 feet high, square in form, tapering, is erected in the centre thereof, but the inscriptions thereon are singularly lacking in any information as to the lives, age or time of death of anyone. The stone was erected by Haldy, but at whose directions or cost and at what time there is nothing to indicate. The inscriptions, four in number, one on each side of the square shaft, are as follows: On the south side, "Father and Mother, John and Mary Whiteside;" on the east, "Sisters, Susan Whiteside and Eliza Whiteside;" on the north, "Sisters Margaret and Mary H. Whiteside;" to the west, "Brother, William Whiteside, died June 28, 1867, the 69th year of his age."

According to the will of William Whiteside, the lawyer, dated September 2, 1865, recorded in Book Z, volume 1 and page 80, of which A. W. Russel and Luther Richards were witnesses, we find the following enumerated as among the grandchildren of John Whiteside, the Congressman, namely, John Whiteside, George A. Whiteside, and T. Elton Whiteside, Elizabeth W. Lee, Mary E. Singer, Margaret P. Whiteside, Philip S. P. Whiteside, of Philadelphia; Margaret M. Stees. Mrs. Bertha R. Whitney, of New York State, is a great-granddaughter of Captain Whiteside, being a granddaughter of his daughter, Martha, who married David McConnell. Mrs. E'la Nagle, of Elkin Park, Pa., is another great-granddaughter of the Congressman,

she being the granddaughter of James Whiteside. Dr. J. P. McCaskey is distantly connected with the family. James H. Whiteside, now residing in Christiana, Lancaster county, is likewise a lineal descendant, still bearing the name. William Whiteside, the lawyer, was well known to a number of our older people, as he did not die until 1865. He seems to have had a fair practice, and was a man of affairs in his day, being a member of the School Board. His office was on West King street, at about where the Royer confectionery store stood.

William McCaskey, of Lancaster, was for a number of years a dentist in this city. He was also in the late Civil War, being a Captain in the army. The family of John Whiteside, a grandson, lived principally in the neighborhood of Parkesburg, Coatesville and Christiana, and it is an incident worth noting that one of the great-granddaughters was the wife of Edgar Rice, of Coatesville, the policeman, who was shot by Zach. Walker, the colored man, who was afterwards hanged by a mob.

The will of William Whiteside, the lawyer, son of the Congressman, throws some sidelights upon his life and family. He left the following bequests: \$200 to the Presbyterian Church, \$500 to the Children's Home, and \$100 to the Lancaster Cemetery, for which he provided that the said cemetery shall be kept up and in good repair, the iron fence surrounding the lot, as also the monument therein, which he had erected, as he states, to his parents, sisters and self. There occurs in the will what might be termed an Irish bull, for therein he says that he is buried in said lot, but evidently he was not buried when he wrote his will. Judge Livingston was the executor of the will, and he

directs his real estate to be sold, including the house in which he lived.

Thus, I close this sketch of the Whiteside family as one of the leading families of the English and Scotch-Irish portion of our population in the upbuilding of our great country in shaping its course, particularly in governmental affairs, in defending it in time of war, and in the lustre which they have placed upon its history, as the birthplace and home of men alike illustrious in literature, in mechanics, in engineering feats and in war, as well as in the council chamber, to whom fell the duties of framing the laws under which we live.

The story of this family probably would be repeated in importance, if not exactly in kind, of many other notable families of the southern end, and it may seem invidious that I have selected this one alone. As I stated in the beginning, it was purely accidental that I became acquainted with and first gained knowledge of their great activities and of the notable men whom it produced, and was surprised that so little had been written or seemed to be known concerning a family which had produced a Congressman from this district.

I trust I may find time, or that some chronicler may take the interest, to write up the story of other families whose life history would be equally interesting, and perhaps show that their part in the history of the county has been almost, if not altogether, as important.

Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Oct. 3, 1913.

The county historians held an interesting meeting on Friday evening, when two more papers of great historical value were contributed. One, submitted by Col. Samuel Wright, was particularly timely, as it concerned the early history of Columbia, which will shortly hold elaborate "Old Home Week" festivities.

President Steinman was in the chair, and there was a splendid attendance of members.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported that the society had been very fortunate since the last meeting in the number of donations received. They included many valuable books, newspapers and other publications, and the society feels grateful to the generous donors.

From Mr. B. F. Owen, the noted historian, of Berks county, the society received the Justice Docket of Edward Smith, of Earl township, in two volumes, the first from May 16, 1818, and the second from May 26, 1823. From Mr. Noah L. Getz, of East Hempfield township, were received a large number of newspapers published in Lancaster between the years 1813 and 1866. They are valuable additions to what the society already has of the early newspapers. He also contributed seven books printed in Lancaster between the years 1828 and 1880, including a German edition of the well-known book, "The Long-Lost Friend," sometimes referred to as the "Spook Book." Beside these there were a

number of pamphlets printed in Lancaster, of historic interest in various directions. Mr. Christian Habecker, of East Hempfield township, through N. L. Getz, contributed a large number of newspapers published in Lancaster between the years 1871 and 1892, including copies of papers out of print and somewhat rare.

Other donations were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Dinner given to Cass Gilbert, Architect, by Frank W. Woolworth, April 24, 1913, from Mr. F. W. Woodworth, New York City.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Volume 1, in seven parts, of the Publications of the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, from Mr. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; The Pennsylvania Magazine; American Catholic Historical Society Records; Lebanon County Historical Society Papers, Volume VI., No. 3; Classified Catalogue of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; History of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1858-1913, from Christopher Wren, Plymouth, Pa.; Recollections of Lancaster Fifty Years Ago by Luther Richards; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; number of engravings from Abraham J. Sprenger, of this city.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer called attention to a special gift from Judge Charles I. Landis, copies of a recent publication from his pen, containing short sketches of the President Judges of the Lancaster County Courts, whose portraits Judge Landis recently presented to the Lancaster Bar Association, the paintings having been hung in the Court House. A copy of the pamphlet has been provided for each member of the society, and on Mr. Diffenderffer's motion a special vote of thanks was extended Judge

Landis. Thanks were also extended to all the other donors.

The following were proposed for membership: Prof. Herbert H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College; Mary Belle Detwiler, of Mount Joy; Benjamin F. Hoffman, of Bainbridge; Mrs. D. H. Graham, 513 West James street, this city; Miss Jane M. Powers, 441 West James street, this city, and Adam Oberlin, of Canton, Ohio. These propositions will be acted upon at the next meeting.

John C. Carter, this city; Rev. Frank G. Bossert, of Mount Joy; G. S. Danner, of Manheim, and E. J. Harple, of Tampa, Fla., whose names were proposed at the September meeting, were duly elected Friday evening.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, was given authority to have prepared and printed copies of the duplicate volumes in possession of the society. Copies of these lists will be sent to the various historical societies in the State in accordance with the action of the State Federation.

The first paper of the evening was submitted by Samuel Wright, the Columbia historian, and it was read by Miss Martha B. Clark. Mr. Wright had as his subject, "Hempfield: the Beginning of Columbia," and as Mr. Wright is a grandson of Samuel Wright, who laid out the town of Columbia, the facts he gave can be relied upon as being authentic of the early history of the river borough.

D. F. Magee, Esq., read a paper on "The Whitesides of Colerain, the Revolutionary Captain and the Congressman," a family of Scotch-Irish that took a very active part in the early history of the country. It was while searching for a picture of Congressman Whiteside, who served this county two terms in Congress, that

the writer came upon the interesting facts about the Whitesides, which he narrated at considerable length.

Both papers brought out some interesting discussions, and the thanks of the society were extended to the authors.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

DONEGAL CHURCH; COLIN McFARQUHAR, A LAND-
MARK OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY.

A BIT OF ASTROLOGY.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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1913.

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DONEGAL CHURCH; COLIN McFARQUHAR, A LAND- MARK OF PRESBYTE- RIAN HISTORY.

"Two hundred years of prayer and
praise
Of winter months and summer days;
Yet love divine from age to age
Hath kept our precious heritage."

It is interesting to note that in Pennsylvania there are still standing fifty-eight provincial churches, and Donegal is the eighth on the list which have had a continuous existence from the date of organization to the present time.

The first settlement of Scotch-Irish, or Ulster Scots, occupied the post of danger on the Northwest, within the boundaries of Lancaster county, then Chester, about 1715, and was along Chickies Creek, in the vicinity of Donegal Spring. These pioneers named their settlements after the places of their birth. Donegal was a great maritime country of Ireland, for which reason a great number of our early immigrants sailed from this port.

Of the several Scotch-Irish settlements in America in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the one in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa., was the most notable. It became the nursery of Presbyterianism in Middle, Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina.

Its Organization.

Donegal Church was organized in 1719, or very early in 1720. Some writers claim the date is 1714. Andrew Galbraith, Esq., son of James Galbraith, who came to America with

William Penn, from Queenstown, on his second visit, and whose remains are buried at Derry graveyard, settled upon the land adjoining Donegal Church on the South, in 1718, for which he received a patent from the Penns in 1736 for 212 acres. He was the first ruling elder of this church, and to him belongs the credit of organizing the congregation, and the selection of one of the most admirable and attractive sites for a church edifice within the broad limits of the State.

The first meeting-house was erected with logs, and stood a few yards south of the present structure. After it had been used for a dozen years the present edifice was erected. Loose stones were collected from the surface of the ground in the surrounding woods, with which the walls were built. There was no effort made by the masons to dress the stone; they were simply laid in mortar to a line. The edges were craggy and rough. And there were no stone in the building that one man could not conveniently handle. The walls were plastered on the inside, but the outside was left in its rough state until the remodeling of the house in 1850.

Description of Edifice.

The front of the building was the south side, facing the graveyard, with a double doorway, the only entrance into the house. The door frame and windows had a circular head. The pulpit stood against the northern side and immediately opposite the doorway. A broad aisle led from the door to another one running lengthwise of the building in front of the pulpit. Upon each side of the pulpit and facing it were nine pews. Upon each side of the aisle running from the entrance door were seven pews.

There was also a small aisle near

each end of the room, which ran at right angles to the main aisle, from which entrance was had to corresponding seven pews already mentioned. These pews faced the pulpit. There were four pews facing this small aisle and between it and the end walls. For some years after the church was built the floors of the aisles were composed of earth. No stoves were admitted. An innovation of that kind was considered incompatible with the worship of a true Christian. Gradually, however, two large stoves, cast at Cornwall, were introduced, and the aisles paved with brick. The seats and backs of the pews were made of yellow pine and oak. The backs came to the neck of an ordinary person, and were perpendicular. At the corners of the pews were corner boards rounded out to fit the backs, and which really made it more uncomfortable to sit.

Two or three rows of pews in front of the pulpit had inclined shelves, upon which the hymn books were placed. Of course, there was no paint upon any of the woodwork. Thus the building stood until 1772, when it was remodeled.

Some Early Preachers.

Rev. David Evans supplied the Donegal Church in 1720, and Rev. Geo. Gillespie and Rev. Robert Cross were among the supplies in 1721, probably for the year 1722 also. In the fall of 1723, Rev. Messrs. Alexander, Hutcheson and Daniel McGill were sent by New Castle Presbytery. In 1725 Rev. Adam Boyd, of Octoraro, gave Donegal the one-sixth of his time. On the 24th day of September, 1726, Rev. James Anderson was called to the pastorate of the church, and on the last Wednesday in August, 1727, he was installed. He died July 16, 1740. Rev. Hamilton Bell had charge of the

church from 1742 until the fall of 1743. The pulpit was supplied by Presbytery until November 23, 1748, when Rev. Joseph Tate was installed as pastor, in which relation he continued until his death, October 11, 1774, a period of twenty-six years.*

The Presbytery of Donegal

The Presbytery of Donegal was organized October 11, 1732, and was fifth in line of succession in the United States, following the organization of the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, Snow Hill, New Castle and Long Island. Following is the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, which was signed by the members of the church:

"I, having seriously read and perused the Westminster Confession and Catechism, do declare in the sight of God and all here present, that I do believe, and am fully persuaded, that so far as I can discern and understand said Confession and Catechism, they are in all things agreeable to the Word of God, taking them in the plain and obvious sense and meaning of the words, and accordingly I do acknowledge them as the Confession of my faith, and do promise through divine assistance forever to adhere thereunto. I also believe the Directory for the Exercise of Worship, Discipline and Government, commonly connected to said Confession, to be agreeable to the word of God, and do promise to conform thereunto in my practice, as far as in emergent circumstances, I can attain unto.

Samuel Caven, Samuel Thomson, John Craig, John Hindman, Hamilton Bell, Robert McMordie, Alex'r Creaghead, Sam'l Black, David Alexander, John Elder, Richard Sanckey, Thomas

*Encyclopaedia of Presbyterian Church. By Alfred Nevin, D.D., LL.D., Editor.

Creaghead, Jas. Anderson, Samuel Gelston, Adam Boyd, John Paull and Joseph Tate.

Mr. Lang's Church, East Conegogigue.

Second Tuesday of April, 1776, and ninth day of the month, the Presbytery met according to adjournment V. P. P. S., the Rev. Messrs. Slemons, Cooper, Lang, Balch, King, Vance, McFerven and Creaghead, with James Moor, William Porter, John McDorvel, Samuel Park, Wm. Rankin, and John Neilson, Elders. Absent, Rev. Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Hogg, Rhea, Hunt, Amos, Thompson, Black and Dougal.

The Presbytery was opened by Mr. Cooper with a sermon and Psalm 97-1. "Praise ye the Lord, for it is good to sing praises unto our God, for it is pleasant and praise is comely."

Mr. Vance was chosen Moderator and Mr. Balch as clerk for the current year.

Rev. Mr. McFarquhar produced ample Testimonials from the Presbytery of Gairlock, in Scotland, bearing date April 7, 1775, and a Certificate of Dismission from said Presbytery, bearing date May 25, 1775. In consequence of which, the Presbytery unanimously agree in cheerfully receiving him as a member of this judicative, and do accordingly receive him. Ordered that Mr. Lang take care of the above-mentioned papers, and that they may be produced to the Synod at their next meeting.

Ordered that supplications and all other papers directed to the Presbytery be brought on and read.

A call to Rev. Colin McFarquhar from the united congregations of Donegal and Mt. Joy was brought in by Messrs. James Anderson and Thomas Clingan, commissioners for said congregations. The commissioners represent that the congregations engage to pay Mr. Mc-

Farquhar annually the sum of one hundred pounds, to be secured to Mr. McFarquhar, by bonds or otherwise, to his satisfaction, and also they engage to allow to him the use of the glebe belonging to the said congregation of Donegal, under proper restrictions, or the sum of twenty pounds annually, if Mr. McFarquhar shall choose that rather than the use of said glebe.

They further allow that said annual salary commence on the First day of January last, provided that Mr. McFarquhar accept their call, the congregation allowing twenty pounds in lieu of the use of the glebe for the current year, and these stipulations they allow to be binding on them as long as Mr. McFarquhar shall continue the orderly minister of said congregation.

The Presbytery, having found that said call was orderly prepared and prosecuted, delivered the same to Mr. McFarquhar, who declared his acceptance of it.

Eleventh day, a. m.—The Presbytery met according to adjournment P. P. S. Q. S. Ordered to read the minutes of last Sederent. Messrs. Cooper, Lang and Creaghead are appointed to attend at Donegal to install Mr. McFarquhar on the first Tuesday after the adjournment of Synod, Mr. Lang to preach, Mr. Cooper to preside in that affair.

Twelfth day, 9 o'clock a. m.—Presbytery met, except Mr. Wilson and Mr. McFarquhar, who had leave to go home. P. P. S. Q. S.

Upper West Conegocheague, October, 1777, Presbytery met.

Mr. McFarquhar, the stated Moderator, being absent, Mr. Lang was chosen Moderator pro tem.

Minutes of Synod of New York and Philadelphia.

May 22, 1776—Donegal Presbytery report that they have received Rev. Mr McFarquhar from Scotland and laid the credentials upon which they received him before the Synod, with which the Synod being satisfied, Mr. McFarquhar being present took his seat.

May 21, 1777—From the Presbytery of Donegal, Rev. Messrs. Robert Cooper, Colin McFarquhar and James Martin.

Messrs. Robert Smith, Spencer, McFarquhar, with James Thompson, elder, are appointed a committee of overtures to meet in this place to-morrow at 8 o'clock a. m., and by adjournment afterward as occasion may require.

May 23, 1777—A supplication from a society of Highland Scots of Southland was brought in by the committee of overtures and read, requesting that the Synod would supply them with books and appoint Mr. McFarquhar to preach and administer the Gospel ordinances amongst them.

This Synod, taking their request into consideration, do order a collection of books to be made throughout their Presbyteries for these people, and appoint Mr. McFarquhar to supply them some time, and administer the Gospel ordinances as he sees proper, and also to supply the adjacent vacant congregations in Northumberland four Sabbaths, and they order the Presbytery of Donegal to supply Mr. McFarquhar's pulpit in the meantime.

May 22, 1786.—The Presbytery of Donegal be divided into two Presbyteries—one to be known as the Presbytery of Baltimore, and the other by the name of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and to hold their first meeting agreeably to the adjournment of the late present Donegal.

May 22, 1786—That Rev. Colin McFarquhar, late of the Presbytery of Donegal, be annexed to the Presbytery of New Castle.

Arrival of Rev. McFarquhar at Donegal.

Early in the spring of 1776 Rev. Colin McFarquhar came to Donegal. His first home was at the public house of Samuel Scott, who lived at Big Chickles creek. Mr. Scott died in the spring of 1776, and left one hundred pounds to Donegal Church. Rev. McFarquhar was a witness to his will. He boarded with the widow for nine years. Before he came to Donegal, he was at Bedford for a few months. When his family came, he purchased several hundred acres of land from James Cunningham, between Mt. Joy and Sporting Hill. An agreement was made between them, but when the land came to be surveyed it seems there were many more acres within the described limits in the agreement than there were supposed to be, and Mr. Cunningham refused to execute the deed. Mr. McFarquhar took the case to the Supreme Court, which compelled Mr. Cunningham to make a deed.

A charter was granted to Rev. Colin McFarquhar, John Baillie, Jas. Baillie, James Anderson, Robert Spear, Brice Clark, Samuel Woods, James Muirhead and Joseph Little as trustees, and their successors, on September 11, 1786. They found it necessary to have a charter in order to sell part of their land, which they did immediately on receipt of the official paper.

The congregation of Mr. McFarquhar was composed of some of the wealthiest landholders in the State, but they were not prompt in paying his salary, and quite a large amount of back pay was allowed to accumulate. The congregation agreed to sell all

the glebe lands of 212 acres, reserving but thirty or forty acres—the amount of money for the sale to James Moorehead at \$45 for an acre to be paid to Mr. McFarquhar.

His Prayers Too Long.

Morning and afternoon services were often held in the church, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for Mr. McFarquhar to pray for one hour and fifteen minutes. On a certain occasion, and when seated upon a log to partake of a lunch with Col. Lowrey, that bluff old man said to him: "Nicodemus, you must make your prayers a little shorter."

Mr. McFarquhar helped to organize the Presbyterian Church in Columbia and a supply in 1805. They worshipped in private houses and sometimes in the warehouses along the river. He also preached in York, Chancetown and in the churches of the Cumberland Valley, by order of the Presbytery.

In the history of Franklin and Marshall College, by Rev. Dr. Dubbs, Colln McFarquhar, minister in 1807, was named, with others, on a committee "who will from time to time visit the Franklin Academy and examine the progress of the pupils."

Became a Patriot.

One Sunday morning, while the congregation was at worship, an express rider came to Donegal Church and announced that Howe's army had left New York with the intention of invading Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. McFarquhar had persisted in praying for the King, until this Sunday morning, after service, the officers of the church called him out, and, under the famous tree, offered him the alternative of casting his fortune with them or quitting his charge. He promised fealty to the Revolutionary cause, and

from that time on was loyal to the Colonies and a true patriotic and Christian character he displayed in always keeping to the letter of his vows of fidelity. As Burke says: "Our Liberty becomes a noble freedom."

A Graduate of Edinburgh.

Mr. McFarquhar came from Gairloch, Dumbarton county, Scotland. Gairloch is a lake, a branch of the Firth of Clyde. It is seven miles long, with a village of the same name at its head and a summer resort with cottages along its banks—not hotels. Vessels were sent there to adjust compasses after they were built, until the invention of Lord Kelvin made it unnecessary.

Mr. McFarquhar was a fine scholar, a graduate of Edinburgh University. During his thirty years' pastorate he conducted a classical school and prepared young men for college. The presidents of Washington and Princeton Colleges said that he was so thorough and rigid in his teaching, his scholars so well prepared in the classics, that they at once took high rank among the students.

He visited the families which extended more than ten miles from the church. He catechised old and young, and kept a complete roll of each family and members of the congregation. The list numbered 500.

Mr. Samuel Evans says: "I have seen his translations and marginal notes of Latin and Greek books used by him in teaching in Scotland, or while he was in college. From the names and references in one of these books showed he descended from a highly-educated ancestry, some of whom were evidently professors in Edinburgh College. He was a man of wonderful energy and powerful physique."

On November 15, 1786, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, constituted by an Act of Assembly, was held at Donegal. It was convened by Rev. Colin McFarquhar, those present being Messrs. Robert Spear, John Baillie, Jas. Muirhead, Samuel Woods, Brice Clark and Joseph Little. Mr. James Anderson was absent. Mr. McFarquhar was elected president, Mr. Joseph Little, secretary, and Mr. Samuel Woods, treasurer. The trustees appointed the following persons to collect the minister's salary, due before January, 1787: Mr. Robert Spear, Mr. John Baillie, Thomas Baillie, Jr., Mr. Brice Clark, Mr. Samuel Wood, Mr. James Moorehead and Mr. Joseph Little.

On November 25, 1788, Mr. McFarquhar produced an account against the congregation from April, 1784, to April, 1788, amounting to twenty pounds, for keeping the books, as their clerk. In a receipt dated May 7, 1806, he says: "My pastoral labors in the church at Donegal terminate at the above date, and therefore the above is a receipt in full for all my pastoral services in said church."

In the Donegal churchyard is a grave marked thus:

In memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth McFarquhar, wife of
Rev. Colin McFarquhar Minister of the
Gospel at Donegal,
who departed this life on the 6th day of
August, A. D. 1806, and in the 64th
year of her age.

The death of Mrs. McFarquhar was a great sorrow to him. He was at that time seventy-five years of age, and he decided to give up his charge and live with his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, in Lancaster, where he remained several years, when he removed to Hagerstown in 1814, to live with his daughter, Mrs. D. Cook, where he lived until God took him. He was

buried in the Presbyterian Church there with the following epitaph:

Here lies the remains of
Rev. Colin McFarquhar,
A native of Scotland,
30 years Pastor of Presbyterian Church
of Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa.,
who died 27th August, 1822, full of
years, having reached the age of 93.
Also, his daughter, Mrs. Mary Cooke,
who died,
August 22, 1820, aged 64 years.
Also, David Cook, Esq., her husband,
who died June 12th, 1821.
Also, their Daughter,
Mrs. Eliza C. Boggs,
who died December 4, 1817.

His Remains Reinterred at Donegal.

During the present year the remains of Mr. McFarquhar, his wife and children were removed from Hagerstown and reinterred at Donegal. On that occasion Mrs. M. N. Robinson wrote the following poem:

In the blessed peace of God
Rests 'neath this hallowed sod,
Near the church where he of old
Gathered men into the fold.
And, as pledge of Love Divine,
Reverent gave the Bread and Wine.
Where he sought to point the Way
To the realms of endless day.
Now, within those old walls' shade
Here his mortal form is laid.
Guard it well, oh, sacred sod!
In the blessed Peace of God.

A Poem by Sallie Hastings.

Mrs. Sallie Hastings, daughter of Robert Anderson, of Leacock township, and whose widow later married Brice Clark, published a book of poems in 1808. Dickson, of Lancaster, was the printer. She was an attendant of Donegal Church during the ministry of Mr. McFarquhar. On January 4, 1806, she dedicated the following poem to

THE REV. C. McF—R.
Stranger, behold yon venerable man,
Whose rev'rend form majestically
moves,
With native grace, along the velvet
plain,
Before the little flock he dearly loves.

He, from the famous isle of Scotland
 fair,
 Embarked, early, for our peaceful
 shore,
 And left the tender partner of his care,
 With three sweet babes, his absence to
 deplore.

Columbia's fertile regions to explore
 Was his design; then homeward to re-
 pair,
 And bring those darling treasures
 with him o'er,
 And come and preach a free salvation
 here.

'Twas now the arduous conflict first
 began
 Between Columbia and Britannia's isle;
 Affrighted peace forsook the bleeding
 land,
 And armed hosts contended for the
 soil.

No more the cheerful song of lab'ring
 swains
 Thro' sylvan groves re-echo'd, from
 afar;
 But groans of dying anguish fill'd the
 plains,
 And all the mingled sounds of wasting
 war.

Now blood and slaughter marked their
 crimson way,
 And martial fleets invested ev'ry shore;
 Confusion rag'd, and thund'ring o'er
 the sea,
 Bellona dy'd the waves with crimson
 gore.

Fair peace, at length, her olive-branch
 display'd,
 And o'er Columbia's coast bade freedom
 reign;
 The war-worn hero sheath'd his reek-
 ing blade,
 And tranquil happiness return'd again.
 For ten long years no wife or child
 saw he,
 Far separated by the foaming flood;
 At length his pray'r was heard; they
 o'er the sea
 Were safely wafted, by a faithful God.

Full thirty years, from yonder sacred
 dome,
 Did he proclaim Salvation's joyful
 sound;
 To train immortals for a life to come,
 A teacher from his God, he yet is found.
 Threescore and ten revolving summers
 shed
 Their silver dews, to deck his locks
 with gray;
 Their hoary influence upon his head
 Has ripened age to full maturity.
 Smoothly he glides down life's tem-
 pestuous sea,
 Enjoying health, and happiness, and
 ease,

And finds his strength proportioned
to his day,
And ends, belov'd, his spotless life in
peace.

Where are the crowds which once did
throng those pews?
Go ask yon marble tombs; they will
reveal
That they, in mournful state, do now
enclose
The faded forms which once those
walls did fill.

Yet still their pastor lives; while, one
by one,
Survivors own the awful Monarch's
sway;
He still proclaims salvation's joyful
sound,
Directs their flight to heav'n, and leads
the way.

Father of light and life, Thou God
above,
O, may Thy Spirit aid his feeble breath;
O may Thy arms of everlasting love
Support, defend him, in the hour of
death

And, when consigned to the peaceful
tomb,
May guardian angels watch his
crumb'ling dust,
Till the last trumpet calls the faith-
ful home;
Then wake to joys immortal, with the
just.

Mrs. Hastings wrote to her mother,
at Donegal, Mrs. Brice Clark, from
Cross Creek, Washington county, Pa.,
where she moved with her sister and
family as follows:

"(In favor of Mr. Elder).

"Cross Creek, Aug. 13, 1804.

"Dear Mother:

".....I go very little abroad, only
to meeting. There I attend as regu-
larly as the church doors are open. I
will not say it is merely religion
takes me there, believe indeed it is
more for the pleasure I take in hear-
ing the eloquent pastor speak than
the sound divine—but be that as it
may, it is for the pleasure of hear-
ing Mr. Marquis alone. To hear him
is harmony, though he often gives us
the truth of the law in all its sever-
ity. He has before now fairly made
me jump off my seat with terror and

slapping the pulpit. If he would only quit that he would be the sweetest man in the world, but the people here would not like him if he would preach in moderation. He is the dreadfulest thunder I ever heard. Nothing seems more at variance than his preaching and his countenance—one is all terror, talking all sweetness and mild persuasion. Scold as he may, I will serve him. Nay, I cannot help it. He was formed to be served—it is only giving him his dues. But you Donegal people would not hear him at all if he would take a fit of sending you to the D—, and that he would do without any ceremony for things you would scarce think you merited, such rough treatment.

“Oh, how he would handle your dancing and singing, your dressing, and gay conversations, your giddy round of visits, your taste and refinements, your preparations for company and all the folly of your fashions. I just wish to hear him at you, yet he would do it so nicely and with such a grace that you would love him nevertheless.”

Rev. Thomas Marquis was born at Opequon, near Winchester, Va., and was the most eminent pulpit orator of his day. The tones of his voice were exceedingly musical, hence he was often called “The Silver-tongued Marquis.” He was pastor of the church at Cross Creek, Washington county, for thirty-two years, from 1794 to 1826.

In a paper read before the Iris Club of Lancaster, Pa., by Hon. W. U. Hensel, the title “A Literary Grass Widow,” in which he reviews Mrs. Hastings’ literary productions, he says of her: “A star that flickered feebly in the constellation of local poesy and then was lost to the liter-

ary view—a flower that blushed not altogether unseen, but whose fragrance was wasted on an unsympathetic air.” Do you think so?

The Death of Rev. McFarquhar.

In searching the files of the Lancaster Journal since writing the sketch I found the following:

“Departed this life on the 28th of August at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David Cook, Hagerstown, Md., in the ninety-first year of his age, Colin McFarquhar, minister of the Gospel. The deceased was born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1732, and had the charge there of two congregations for thirteen or fourteen years. He emigrated to this country in the year 1775, accepted a call to Donegal congregation, Lancaster county, Pa., and continued their minister for upwards of thirty years. During forty-eight years since he came to this country he has never been known to be sick more than three days and retained his senses to the last.”

On the ship with Rev. McFarquhar in the passage to America in 1774 came Donald Cameron and his son, John, Simon Cameron and his wife, with her sister, Ann McKenzie, who were the ancestors of Hon. Simon Cameron and his son, J. Donald Cameron, who are so closely identified with the history of our county and State, not forgetting they, too, have national fame.

As a tribute to these emigrants from Bonny Scotland and their descendants and their prominence in the religious and political life of our nation, I quote the following: “A Scot will always help a Scot. Centuries of struggle and hardship have taught the Scottish people to be in all

changes of fortune and down to the gates of death loyal and loving one another." To use the beautiful phrase of Robert Louis Stevenson: "No amount of world-wandering can make them forget their national traditions. Even if their little homeland were to be rolled out flat, it would be smaller than Indiana; yet to Scottish eyes there is no land like it."

A BIT OF ASTROLOGY.

It may be surprising to such persons as have given very little attention to the subject to find that considerable superstition still exists among even the enlightened people of Eastern Pennsylvania. Signs of the moon are observed not only in the planting of fence-posts, but also in the art of horticulture, for who does not remember that we must not plant certain kinds of vegetables under unfavorable signs, lest they run to seed or do some other undesirable thing? Every now and then we come upon a relic of this kind, which shows to how great an extent signs controlled the activities of the people referred to in very recent times, if they do not even at the present time.

Thus, the intimate connection between astrology and the practice of medicine is strikingly shown in a table entitled "A Useful Flebotomy Table," handed to the writer a few days ago. Judging by the character of the letters and the German language in which it is printed, this table is most likely about a hundred years old; but it by no means follows that its instructions are no longer observed. Bloodletting was freely practiced in the early part of the last century, and many persons believe that it hastened the death of Gen. Washington in the last year of the previous century.

Astrology is such a study and knowledge of the sun, moon and stars, especially of their places in the sky with relation to each other on partic-

ular days, as is supposed to enable the possessor of this knowledge to guide himself in his daily affairs. It is assumed that every one is born under the influence of some star, whose relative position indicates the success or failure of a proposed undertaking; hence arose the custom of consulting an astrologer before undertaking any important business. (Caesar, Wallenstein and Napoleon were great believers in their stars.) In order to do this most conveniently the "useful Flebotomy Table" referred to above was prepared, "in which may be seen the days of the entire month on which it is well to perform the operation of flebotomy (commonly called bloodletting)."

"In the first place one must carefully observe the time of the new moon. If this takes place in the forenoon, one must begin to count with that day, but if new moon takes place in the afternoon, the counting must begin with the following day, and it is not necessary to make any further observations of the signs, be they good or bad; but, nota bene, when the bloodletting is necessary no particular day should be awaited."

" 1 day is bad—Loses color.

2 day is bad—Gets a fever.

3 day is bad—Gives great soreness.

4 day is bad—Inclines to dying.

5 day is bad—Blood disappears.

6 day is good—Bleeding helps the blood and promotes micturition..

7 day is bad—Loss of desire to eat and drink.

8 day is bad—Gives diseases of the stomach.

9 day is bad—Itching of the body.

10 day is bad—Gives watery eyes.

11 day is good—Creates desire to eat and drink.

12 day is good—Entire body becomes refreshed.

- 13 day is bad—Neither eating nor drinking is beneficial.
14 day is bad—Soreness appears.
15 day is good—Strengthens eating and drinking.
16 day is bad—The most dangerous day in the year.
17 day is good—The best day in the year.
18 day is good—Promotes health.
19 day is bad.
20 day is bad—Does not escape grave illness.
21 day is good—Good for everything.
22 day is good—Free of all diseases.
23 day is good—Wards off disease and strengthens the members.
24 day is good—Takes away all bad humors.
25 day is good—Serves also for prudence and wisdom.
26 day is good—Will be spared weakness of the stomach and fever through the entire year.
27 day is very bad—Dangerous also to diseased eyes.
28 day is good—Promotes good health.
29 day is bad.
30 day is bad."

As the interval from new moon to new moon is only twenty-nine days, the maker of this table was evidently so innocent of astronomical science as to believe that lunations sometimes are thirty days in length.

In this connection attention may be called to an illustration in the back part of Baer's Almanac—a woodcut of a nude man with lines drawn from different parts of the body to figures and symbols representing the twelve signs of the zodiac named after particular groups of stars, called constellations, regarded as belonging to the several signs. The heading reads: "Anatomy of Man's Body as Said to be Governed by the Twelve Constella-

tions." This government is distributed as follows:

Head and Face.....	Aries	(Ram).
Neck	Taurus	(Bull).
Arms	Gemini	(Twins).
Breast	Cancer	(Crab).
Heart	Leo	(Lion).
Bowels	Virgo	(Virgin).
Reins	Libra	(Scales).
Secrets	Scorpio	(Scorpion).
Thighs	Sagittarius	(Archer).
Knees	Capricorn	(Goat).
Legs..	Aquarius	(Water-bearer.)
Feet	Pisces	(Fishes).

This belief in the power of the gods represented by signs over the different parts of the body can be traced in its westward course all the way from Chaldea to our own country, and from before the days of Abraham to the twentieth century, as witnessed by Baer's, and, indeed, most almanacs. The place of the sun and especially of the moon, that is, its proximity to some particular star or constellation of stars, was carefully observed and physicians and surgeons regulated their practice—their treatment of patients—accordingly.

red pending the arrival of pamphlets sent by the institute.

D. F. Magee read a letter from Judge McConnell, of Westmoreland county, congratulating the society and the writer of a recent article on the Whiteside family of southern Lancaster county.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., made a report from the committee which represented the society at the Old Home week celebration in Columbia. Mr. Eshleman spoke on the "Early Days of Columbia," and B. C. Atlee, Esq., on "Modern Columbia and Its Civic Problems." Twenty-five members of the society were present.

Miss Martha B. Clark read a paper on Donegal Presbyterian Church and Colin McFarquhar, one of the early pastors of the church. Her paper embraced many interesting facts in the history of the old congregation.

The other paper was read by Dr. R. K. Buchrie, and it was on the subject of popular superstitions which are still in vogue in many places and among many people.

Adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE LIFE AND WORK OF GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER.

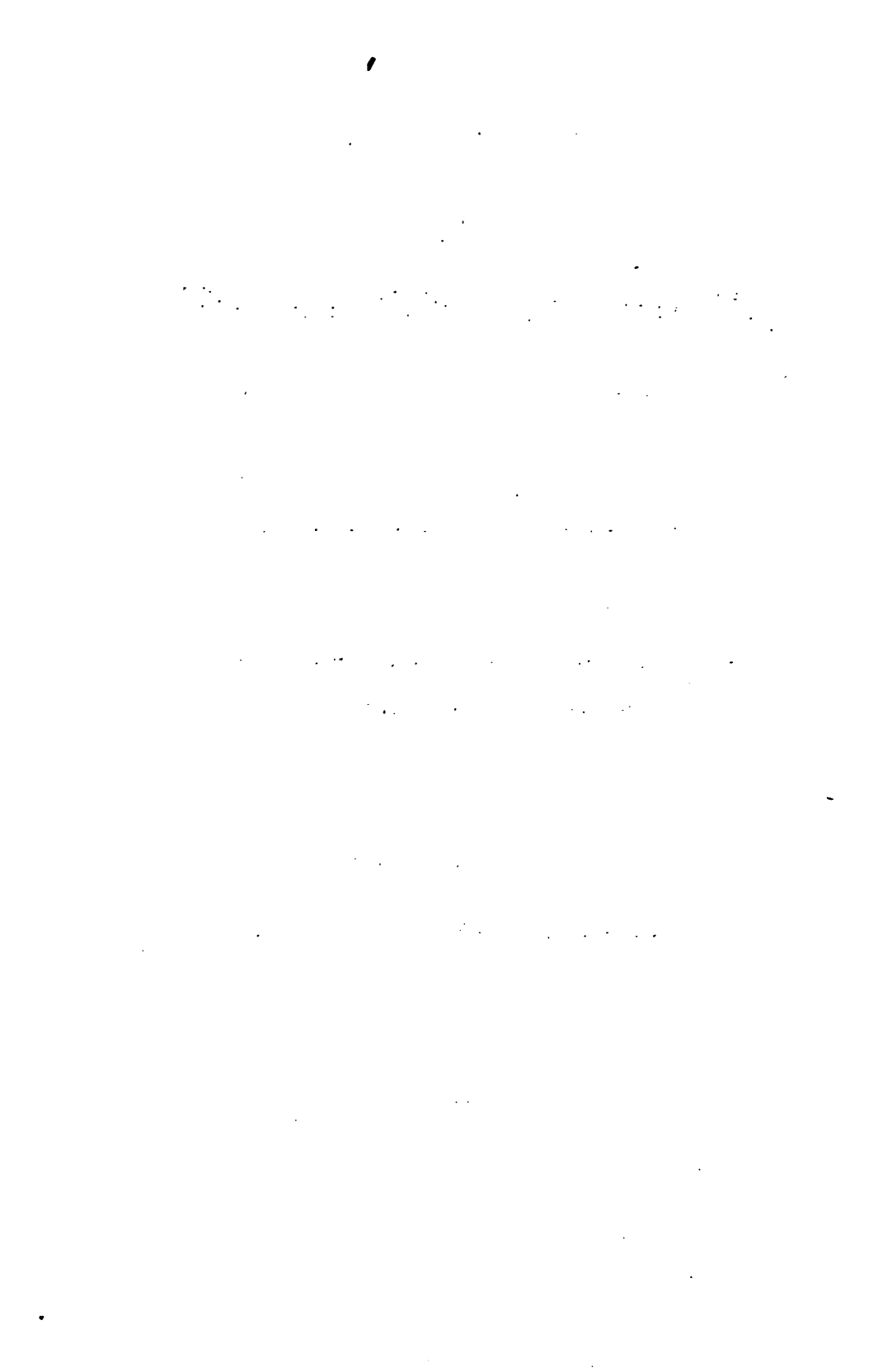
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The Life and Work of General John A. Sutter. - - - - 279

By JACOB B. LANDIS.

Minutes of December Meeting. - - - - - 301



THE LIFE AND WORK OF GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.

As a citizen of the town in which the subject of this sketch spent the last years of his life, and in which lie his remains and those of his wife, I have been prompted, as a testimony of my regard for his memory, to contribute this sketch of his life to the records of our Society. The subject matter of this sketch represents facts, data and material gathered and compiled from various sources. My task was, therefore, one of sifting material available, rather than producing something heretofore unpublished. Fiske, McMaster, Lossing and others have exhaustively chronicled the colonial history of our country. They have clearly enumerated and discussed the deeds of those who discovered the various sections of the thirteen colonies originally settled. But when we come to the period of emigration from the East to the middle and extreme West, beyond a brief account of the journey of Lewis and Clarke and a few other pioneers, historical records fall or are of the most meagre sort. It remains, therefore, for the historical societies and kindred organizations in the States exploited by these pioneers to preserve the annals pertaining to their exploits. Such has been the fate of General John Augustus Sutter. But for the fact of the discovery of gold upon his lands, his name would hardly have graced the pages of a general history of the United States. For-

tunately, therefore, for this fact, the memory of General Sutter and of his pioneer adventures cannot be omitted from the pages of any complete American history.

The name Sutter was originally spelled Sooter. The Sutter family had moved from the canton of Berne to the Grand Duchy of Baden in the year 1800. Here, in the city of Kandern, at midnight February 28, John Augustus Sutter was born. He received his common school education in the city of Kandern, but, being of Swiss parentage, he went to the city of Berne, Switzerland, to become proficient in military training. He was graduated from the military college at Berne in 1823. Shortly after his graduation he was married to Miss Anna Dübelt, who was also a native of Switzerland. Sutter, a future adventurer of the New World, entered upon a similar life in the Old. In 1823 he became an officer in the "Swiss Guard" of the French army, serving under Charles X. He saw service in the Spanish campaign of 1823-24 and in the vain resistance at Grenoble by Charles X., to the three-days' revolution of July, 1830. After the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy, he returned to Switzerland and served in that army. He was noted for his bravery, generous, frank, and confiding nature, and faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties. He left the Swiss army at the age of thirty years. Though one writer states that this ambitious young officer emigrated to the New World because of his desire to retrieve a dissipated fortune, I would rather have you believe that it was the intrepid military spirit, the traditional Swiss love of freedom in the breast of young Sutter, the glowing reports of the opportunities for a greater life to be found in the rising

young Republic of the West, which were the impelling forces of Sutter's determination to emigrate to America.

Thus we find this daring young Swiss Captain, filled with the desire of founding a Swiss colony in America, landing on the free American shores at New York in July, 1834. From New York he went with an expedition to St. Charles, Mo., but, the vessel containing his belongings having been sunk in the Mississippi river, he remained for a short time at Westport, and here declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He went to New Mexico, but in 1836 returned to Missouri. The following year, however, he returned to New Mexico and settled at Santa Fe. While there he learned much of Upper California from the trappers who occasionally wandered into Santa Fe. Accordingly, in March, 1838, he joined a party of American trappers and went with them to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. From here, Sutter, with six horsemen, crossed the ridge, made their way, via Forts Hill, Baisi and Walla Walla, to Oregon, descended the Columbia river, and, after many hardships, succeeded in reaching Fort Vancouver. And now, following his course briefly, we find him taking passage to the Sandwich Islands, embarking from thence, after a delay of five or six months, for Sitka, Alaska, disposing of his cargo here, sailing down the coast of Western United States and compelled by storms to put in at San Francisco Bay. His ship anchored opposite Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, July 2, 1839. Here a new difficulty arose. The Mexican officials boarded his vessel and ordered him to Monterey, a port ninety miles farther south, the only port of entry on the west coast of California at that time. Bent upon

securing lands, Sutter at once called upon Governor Alvarado, and requested lands on the Sacramento river for colonization. He was granted a passport, the promise of citizenship, and such lands as he wanted if he returned within a year. Failure to secure capable guides, hostile and treacherous Indians did not deter this determined leader with his party of ten white men and eight Kanakas from the Sandwich islands in their efforts to reach the mouth of the Sacramento river. They succeeded, and continued to a point ten miles below the site of the present capital of California. After having annihilated and subsequently pacified a body of two hundred Indians, they were guided to the mouth of the Feather river. Fearing attacks from hostile Indians, the Sutter party returned to the mouth of the American river, where, August 16, 1839, on the south fork of the river, at a point now within the limits of the city of Sacramento, Sutter's effects were landed. Three weeks later he moved to the spot upon which he subsequently erected "Sutter's Fort." Only his original fourteen companions made up his colony. No one can dispute the fact that the General displayed extraordinary judgment and remarkable foresight in the selection of the spot for the establishment of his colony. Thus, I have briefly sketched the wanderings of General Sutter. Here, then, we find this courtier, carefully trained soldier, polished and benevolent gentleman, entering upon a new field of endeavor, and planting his little colony.

The chief source of annoyance to the colony were the Indians; who were continually making attacks upon them. Upon one occasion, a party of eight white men surprised a party of

several hundred Indians and put them to rout. This defeat of the Indians gave Sutter possession of the entire Sacramento and part of the San Joaquin Valley. Many of these Indians afterwards became civilized and served as artisans and soldiers. Though I have not been able to authenticate this story, it is related that on one occasion General Sutter was asleep, and was about to be attacked by a hostile Indian, when a large mastiff, Brave, the property of Sutter, sprang upon the Indian assailant and saved his master's life.

In his journal General Sutter says: "It is a wonder we got no swamped a many time; all time with an Indian crew and a Kanaka at the helm." (He says this in reference to going to San Francisco in an open boat.) In June, 1841, Sutter visited Monterey and was made a Mexican citizen. He received a grant of eleven leagues of land from Alverado under the title of New Helvetia. He was also given a commission as Governor of the Northern frontier. During this same year Alexander Ratchaff, Governor of the Russian possessions known as "Ross and Bodega," settlements near the entrance of San Francisco Bay, called on him and offered to sell these colonies. With the instincts of a shrewd business man, the Swiss soldier negotiated the purchase for \$30,000, to be paid in installments covering a period of four years. His purchase included several thousand head of live stock, a schooner of 180 tons, small arms, and several pieces of ordnance, among which were pieces used by Bonaparte during his retreat from Moscow, and presented by the Czar to the Russian American Company. In 1844, finding his original grant of eleven leagues too small for his constantly growing herds, he petitioned Manuel Michelto-

rena for a grant or purchase of the sobrante or surplus over the first eleven leagues of land within the bounds of the Alvarado grant. The Governor acceded to the request of Sutter in February, 1845, partly on account of Sutter's services in putting down the rebellion. During the war, Sutter continued in the service of Mexico. However, his attitude toward the emigrants who applied to him was cordial and kind. There are innumerable instances of where he lent emigrants horses, cattle and provision and shelter whenever they happened to come to his fort. The "History of the Donner Party," a book written by C. F. McGlashan, Esq., of California, is replete with instances of Gen. Sutter's generosity. The American flag was raised over Sutter's fort July 11, 1846. The fort was for a while used as a garrison for the United States, Sutter having been placed in command. The erection of the fort, which was a quadrangular adobe structure capable of admitting a thousand men, was begun in 1841 and completed in 1844. In 1846, Gen. Castro, on behalf of the Mexican Government, offered the General \$100,000 for his holdings, but he promptly refused.

In 1848 Sutter had attained the zenith of his prosperity. He had fulfilled the terms of his grant, his cherished dream had been realized. It was, indeed, New Helvetia. In addition to his fort he owned all the land in sight. He had thirteen thousand head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Little did he dream of the evil days before him. Ere long he would open Pandora's box. General Sutter's creative genius is clearly shown by the extensive improvements he made upon his estate. He cut a mill race, three miles long, at a cost of \$25,000;

erected a mill, primitive though it was, having no bolting machine, the middlings, bran and flour being separated by a sieve. He also erected a sawmill at a cost of \$10,000. In addition to these he had a winery, distillery and tannery. General Stockton had appointed the soldier Governor of the district, and Kearney had appointed him Indian agent. Space will not permit me to speak further concerning the life at the fort; suffice it to say that with all the wealth he possessed at this time, he was contented to live a simple, generous, hospitable, unostentatious life, among the Americans, Irish, Germans and civilized Indians, who were members of his household. He was as a patriarch to his people, advising and re-proving, and punishing whenever necessary. He was Judge, jury, counsel and prosecutor in all formal trials. Adam, one of his Indians, lazy and shiftless fellows that they were, was on one occasion tried under such circumstances, and, after a lengthy discourse upon the seriousness of the offense, he was sentenced to receive thirty lashes with the lariat.

Discovery of Gold.

The discovery of gold upon his lands was at once his making as well as his unmaking. I shall briefly recount this incident: Marshall, a soldier of fortune, had gone as an emigrant from New Jersey to California in 1844. He was engaged in farming until the opening of the Mexican War, when he enlisted under Fremont. Upon his return from the army he found his cattle and horses strayed and stolen. Therefore, he appealed to Sutter for work. He was thirty-eight years old, unmarried, eccentric, stubborn, vindictive, though faithful. He was an ingenious mechanic, hence

was employed by Sutter. He had been sent to select a site for the saw-mill, and found a favorable spot on the south fork of the American river, forty miles east of the fort, at a point called Cullooma, now Coloma. Here the water was excellent and the pine trees plentiful. The mill was completed in January, 1848. On the night of February 2, 1848, Marshall, his horse in a foam and all bespattered with mud, asked to see Sutter alone. Satisfied that they were alone, he drew from his pocket a pouch containing yellow grains of metal. He told Sutter that the natives and whites had picked up the shining particles. The nitric acid test proved that it was real gold. Marshall went back to the mill that same night and desired Sutter to accompany him, but, on account of the rain, he waited until the following day. When within ten miles of the mill Sutter saw something come out of the bushes and thought it was a bear, but he found that it was Marshall. Asked what he was doing, he said he become impatient at the long wait. Sutter and Marshall having satisfied themselves that there was more gold to be found, begged the laborers to keep it a secret until the crops were harvested. The story goes, however, that a Mormon wrested the secret from a teamster while partly under the influence of liquor. Another story is that the daughter of Marshall gave out the secret. This is not true, as Marshall was never married. It is also reported that the Mormons took out gold on Mormon Island in January, 1848. There is no truth in this story. Permit me to deviate from my story to speak of the career of Marshall. Bad management, trouble with the Indians and squatters, were the means of divesting Marshall from his personal and part of

his real estate. He tried to secure employment, but failed. In 1857 he planted a vineyard, but the venture was also a failure. In a letter written at the age of fifty-four he says: "I see no reason why the Government should give to others and not to me. In God's name, can the circumstance of my being the first to find the gold region of California be a curse to deprive me of every right pertaining to a citizen under the flag? Little did my great grandsire think that one of his descendants would have such feelings when he set his name to the Articles of Independence (the farmer from New Jersey.) Hargreaves, from my advice, returned to Australia, went into the mountains and discovered gold, and was rewarded by being made wealthy by his Government. I, who discovered gold in California, have been robbed of my all. How different have been our fortunes! He can bless the nation under whose flag he was born. Should I curse mine?"

In another letter to General Bidwell he expresses the hope that he may be of assistance to General Sutter, and speaks with bitterness about the loss by fire of his home and the papers necessary to the winning of his suit. Marshall afterward continued to live on his farm near Coloma, became a member of the agricultural society, and in later years became a spiritualist. In 1872 he was voted a pension of \$200 a month for two years. This was kept up until March, 1876. Then an act was passed providing for a pension of \$100 per month for two years. He drew no pension the last seven years of his life. He died alone in his cabin in his seventy-fourth year. A \$5,000 monument has since been erected on the summit of Marshall Hill, in Coloma, at an altitude of 3,000

feet. It is located about half a mile from Sutter's mill site.

It would be an old story to tell you about the conditions following the announcement of the discovery of gold—nobody willing to work, unharvested crops, squatted land, stolen and slaughtered cattle, and, above all, no law to adjust claims. During the rush of 1849-1850, a party of five men killed and sold \$60,000 worth of Sutter's cattle and got away without apprehension. By the first of January, 1852, the so-called settlers, under the pretense of pre-emption, appropriated all of Sutter's horses, cattle and hogs to their own use and occupied his lands.

In such a predicament, it was but natural for the General to seek relief in the Courts of the United States. His efforts in this direction cover a period of about eight years. I could not expect you to listen to the arguments in these cases, though I have here in my possession syllabi of them for your examination. I have also a map making clear the contention of the litigants. You will no doubt recall that shortly after the discovery of gold there was appointed a United States Court of Land Commissioners to pass upon all claims for land in the new country. You will also recall that I spoke of two separate grants to Sutter, one of eleven leagues, known as New Helvetia, granted to him by Alvarado, the then Governor of California, and the other called the Sobrante (surplus) of twenty-two leagues. The Land Commissioners found these awards, or grants, perfect, and, therefore, confirmed Sutter's title to them. The squatter interests, however, appealed to the United States District Court for the Northern district of California. This case was reported in Volume 27, Fed-

eral Cases, page 1,368, case No. 16,424, J. Hoffman presiding. District Court of the Northern District of California. June 10, 1861. This Court confirmed the decree of the Land Commissioners. The squatters, however, appealed the case, and the U. S. Supreme Court (Report in 2 Wallace, 69, U. S. 562) reversed the lower Court.

Following is a resume of the claims of Sutter:

The Supreme Court confirmed the grant for eleven leagues, but disapproved the action of the District Court and Board of Land Commissioners in reference to the second grant upon grounds purely technical. Though the grant of twenty-two leagues was one of the last acts of Micheltorena as Governor, and though it was made while the country was in a state of rebellion, the grant was expressly made in consideration of the valuable and military services of the said Sutter. In other words, the land was actually bought and paid for by the services rendered by Sutter to the Mexican Government. The Land Board had confirmed the claim under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This provided that Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and who remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside or to return at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and moving the proceeds wherever they please without their being subjected to any contribution, tax or charge whatever. The Supreme Court acknowledged that the grant was a genuine and meritorious one, and then decided in favor of the

squatter interests on purely technical grounds. The technical points referred to the exactness of the survey and meaning of certain words used in connection with the case.

Thus Sutter's ruin was accomplished. The following is an account of his indebtedness:

Expenses in money and services which formed the original consideration of the grant	\$ 50,000
Surveys and taxes on the same	50,000
Cost of litigation extending through ten years, including fees to eminent counsel, witness fees, traveling expenses, etc	125,000
Amount paid out to make good the covenants of deeds upon the grant, over and above what was received from sales	100,000
Total	\$325,000

In addition, Sutter had given titles to much of the Sobrante grants, under deeds of general warranty, which after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the squatter interest Sutter was obliged to make good out of the new Helvetia grant, so that the confirmation of his title to this grant was of little advantage to him. Thus Sutter lost all his landed estate.

He endeavored to save the Hook Farm, a valuable estate on the Feather river. He had hoped to have this as a place to spend the last years of his life with his wife and children, whom he had brought from Switzerland in 1852, having been separated from them for eighteen years. This, however, he also lost in his financial failure, and, to add to his misery, his

house was totally destroyed by fire in 1865, and with it valuable records of his pioneer life.

In this forlorn state the man, who is easily the equal, in point of colonial enterprise, with Astor, made an appeal to the National Government. The State of California responded promptly, probably without a direct appeal, and for fourteen years, beginning in 1864, Sutter received \$250 per month. This sum enabled him to push his claims before the National legislative bodies. He was a petitioner before these bodies, and certainly before Congress, practically continuously from 1871 to the time of his death in 1880. If he himself was not present in Washington, his claim was presented by sympathizing Congressmen. Briefly stated, he prayed to Congress that they guarantee to him so much of the unsold public lands as the Supreme Court had caused to be taken unjustly from him, or its equivalent in money, minus the expenses which may have been heretofore incurred in the causing of his twenty-two leagues to be surveyed, and in disposing of the same. This would have amounted to 97,651 acres, or \$122,063 in money, minus the expenses above referred to.

He was relieved of tax on the Sutter Grant.

The presence in Washington of Gen. Sutter led ultimately to his choice of Lititz as a place to spend the remaining years of his fast-waning life. Having learned of the excellent educational facilities offered by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem and Lititz, he sent his two granddaughters to Bethlehem. However, they were there but a short time, when they entered the Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz.

I presume Sutter must have held the medicinal value of Lititz Springs water in higher regard than some of us do, for we are told that he select-

ed Lititz because of the ~~peaceful life of the community, of the educational advantages offered by the Moravian Linden Hall Seminary for his granddaughters, and, moreover, the~~ Lititz Springs were recommended as a panacea for rheumatism, with which he was a great sufferer. The life of our quaint and quiet little town must have appealed to this rough and rugged man of the frontier, and formed an appropriate contrast to the stirring scenes and sad misfortunes of his early years. His associations with our citizens, though limited, were of a generous, benevolent and hospitable nature. His indomitable and unrelenting spirit must have been softened.

He may not have been moved religiously; he was not, for, though he was a Lutheran in early life, in later years he was not identified with any church. In 1871 the General built a substantial brick house on Main street, Lititz. This house is now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles H. Kreider, and is used as a dwelling and hardware store. Here he entertained his friends. H. H. Tshudy, Esq., Major J. R. Bricker, Esq., and Dr. J. H. Shenk, all of whom have since died, were some of his most intimate associates. As we have said, he was troubled with rheumatism, and always walked with a cane. He walked regularly, but never a great distance. He was regular in his habits, always rising at 4 o'clock and retiring at 8. He read magazines, papers and books assiduously, and could speak five languages fluently—English, German, French, Spanish and Italian. As a certain writer says, he was the most interesting conversationalist Lititz ever had. I can give you no better idea of the man's disposition ~~than to quote a telegram sent by him to Francis D. Clarke, Esq., on the occasion of the~~

annual banquet of the Pioneer Society of which he was a member, January 20, 1879:

"To my associates assembled at the Steertevant House, New York: Sick in heart and body, in vain appealing to Congress to do me justice and to return only part of what was wrongly taken from me, and with little hope of success this session, unless you my friends by your influence will aid my cause, I could not feel cheerful as your guest at the table to-night, and I did not want to mar your pleasure by my presence. Remember old times without me."

A New York Herald representative, December 7, 1874, writes this about him: "I yesterday met Captain Sutter in the California wine store on Broadway, opposite Ball & Blake's; a hale, hearty old gentleman, with a venerable air and appearance.....He is said to be a generous, unsuspecting, jovial gentleman, and to have lost his fortune through generosity." Robert Livingston Jenkins, a citizen of Lebanon, Pa., also spoke to me of the General's good qualities. Mr. Jenkins knew him in California and also afterward at Lititz. On the day of the funeral of Gen. Sutter, Gen. J. C. Fremont described the death of the General in these words: "I will tell you of his death. It was on the evening of the day Congress adjourned that this good, but hitherto almost broken hearted, pioneer of pioneers was sitting in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, D. C. He had just heard that, for the sixteenth time his request had been denied him. (The claim had been passed by the House and was in the Senate on its final passage when an overzealous Senator spoke so long upon the resolution that a motion to adjourn was ordered and carried. The bill was

not reached again that session). His heart was almost broken. He took up his writing to inform his wife at Lititz, when his strength failed, and he retired. The next day, June 19, 1880, a friend had called to console him and was returning when he met Senator Voorhees, who said, 'Well, how is the General to-day?' 'He is down,' was the reply. 'You ought to go and see him.' 'Well,' said Senator Voorhees, 'I cannot go to-day, but on Saturday morning you come with me and we will go together and see him.' On Friday at 2 p. m. Senator Voorhees was informed that General Sutter was dead. It was the Senator's intention to inform the General that at the opening of the next Congress he would again press his claim, but it was too late."

After short services over the body on Saturday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Byron Sutherland, D.D., it was borne by some of his old California comrades to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station and brought home under the escort of the late Haydn Tshudy, Esq., also an intimate friend of the deceased. The final funeral rites were held on the following Thursday afternoon. A delegation of the Pioneer Society of New York, of which Sutter was president, attended in a body, among the number being Generals Fremont and Gibson, the former of whom delivered a eulogy. In his sermon Rev. Charles Nagel referred beautifully to Sutter's settlement in Lititz in 1871, his retired life, his grand characteristics, his patience and suffering during the fifteen years of struggle to have Congress indemnify him for his losses; how he was compelled to return home from time to time disappointed; when he would again and again hide himself, as it were, from public gaze. Let

me also quote from the sermon: "His grand passion was work. The education and improvement of the people and country of the far West were his aim. His settled purpose seemed to be to live for others; his ambition was to fill the place of the American citizens to the advantage of the whole country. General Sutter was a great man, and there were many traits in his character worth imitating. The country has lost a faithful citizen, Lititz an excellent townsman." In this connection permit me also to quote General Sherman: "To him (Sutter) more than to any single person are we indebted for the conquest of California, with all its treasures."

The men who acted as pall-bearers were citizens of Lititz, viz: Samuel E. Grosh, Isaac Bomberger, Dr. P. J. Roebuck, Samuel Foltz, Adam B. Reid-enbach and George Ochs, the three last-named being still alive. "The great pioneer of the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49 in California," had finally found a resting-place among those whose customs he had learned to love, in the "Quaint Little God's Acre" south of the church. The Sutter vault is located apart from the other graves upon a rising plot of ground, to the right of the entrance. The vault consists of a marble slab which rests upon a granite base, and the whole is inclosed by a granite coping. Upon the slab is this simple inscription:

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER,
Born, Feb. 28, 1803,
At Kandern, Baden,
Died, June 18th, 1880,
At Washington, D. C.
Requiescat in Pacem.

ANNA SUTTER (nee Dubelt).
Born Sept. 15, 1806.
Died January 19th, 1881,
At Lititz.

Above this inscription is the Sutter coat of arms,, an eagle and a shield. Though his life was filled with bitterness and strife, his last resting place is in appropriate contrast. Surrounding and sheltering this simple slab are rows of pines and maples, whose friendly branches ever whisper sweetly peace and rest to the forms that lie below.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Sutter lived a life of seclusion, submitting to public gaze only when necessary. She survived her husband only about seven months. Her death occurred January 19, 1881, and she was buried in the same vault with her husband.

General Sutter had three children, two sons and a daughter. John, Jr., was married twice, both of his wives having been Mexicans, the latter having been of noble birth, and therefore probably of Spanish origin. He was for some years Consul at Acapulco in Mexico, and died at this place. One of his sons, John, Jr., now resides at Flatbush, L. I. His two daughters, Carmen and Annie, were married to a Mr. Smith and Mr. Harry Hull, respectively. Annie, the General's only daughter, married Dr. Victor Link, and lived for a time at Acapulco, and some time in the States, but, I think, has since returned to Acapulco. Emile, the other son, was never married. He frequently labored under hallucinations, and seemed to be somewhat unbalanced. He had gone to Europe to dispose of some mines, and, while staying in a hotel at Ostend, Belgium, on the morning of July 4, 1881, was found lying dead on the bed. A half-empty bottle of laudanum was lying on the table, and his pocketbook had been rifled of its contents. For this theft his servant was pun-

ished. Though indications pointed to suicide, the physician who made the autopsy stated that the cause of death was an aneurism.

On August 3, 1909, the Moravian Cemetery Association of Lititz received a letter from J. R. Knowland, member of Congress from California, and Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, stating that their order had, at a cost of \$100,000, restored "Sutter's Fort" in the city of Sacramento, and inquiring how permission could be obtained for the removal of the General's body to California. The association received a second letter on May 10, 1910, from the same gentleman. This time he asked the congregation what action had been taken, and stated that the Order of Native Sons is anxious to place these remains within Sutter's Fort, and that the Fort is now the property of the State of California and kept up by it. The Secretary of the congregation, at the instance of that body, replied that they would first have to secure the consent of the descendants, and, in that event, to remove also the remains of Mrs. Sutter. The descendants, however, would not consent to such action. They are satisfied that, in view of the bitter circumstances under which their distinguished progenitor had left California, they would much prefer his remains to rest in the peaceful town where he enjoyed his last days.

What, then, shall we say of this man? I have already referred to his generosity, hospitality, kindness, patience, justice, fidelity, bravery, and also his sociable disposition. Let me give you an illustration of his humility: On August 20, 1853, Captain A. Andrews, of Company A, Second Ohio Regiment, in an appropriate and elab-

orate letter of praise for the services which Sutter rendered to California. formally presented him with a sword as a token of his esteem. The following is the General's reply:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your highly-esteemed favor of this date, accompanied by a sword. I claim no credit whatever for any services I may have rendered in the early days of California. As one of its pioneers, I could not do less than use my best exertion to promote its prosperity, and contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of those who followed me to its lovely valleys. To do so was pleasure, and that alone prompted me in everything that I did. If in promoting my own pleasure I have been so fortunate as to secure the esteem of my fellow-citizens, I am doubly paid. For the expression of your personal consideration and the sword which you present as a token of that consideration. You will please accept my thanks, and you may rest assured that I shall ever cherish a lively remembrance of your kindness. With, dear sir, the assurance of my personal esteem, I am

Most respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. A. S."

All the authorities who estimate his character are definite in their unstinted praise of him, with one exception, Mr. D. C. Swasey, who is at present preparing a history of Sutter's life. He says Sutter was an intriguer, who used every means to forward his own interests at the expense of others. He accuses him of having been a deserter from the Government he swore allegiance to. in the hour of distress. He charges him with having been an adventurer who

quarreled with every associate; a merchant who never paid a debt he could avoid; and a schemer whose energy was but a phase of reckless enthusiasm and whose executive ability did not extend beyond subjecting Indians. The final charge is one of having plotted against the United States while secretly showing friendship for its people. I presume the author has proof to substantiate these charges and assertions. The records that I have consulted, meager though they may have been, revealed nothing which could have justified me in speaking in any but the highest of terms of General John Augustus Sutter. I express the hope, also, that our society and the citizens of Lititz, or either, by means of a tablet or marker, will perpetuate the memory of this distinguished compatriot, pioneer, countryman and citizen, who, in his lifetime, honored us with his association, and who, in his death, hallows the plot—"God's Acre"—in which he awaits "The Last Summons."

Much of the data for this paper was secured from the following sources: Dunbar, Edward, *The Romance of the Age*, N. Y., Appleton, 1867; Cronise, T. F., *Natural Wealth of California*, H. H. Bancroft Co., 1868; Soule's, Frank, *Annals of San Francisco*; Schoonover, T. J., *Life and Times of Gen. John A. Sutter*, Sacramento, Bullock-Carpenter Printing Co., 1907; Upham, Samuel C., *Notes on Voyage to California*, Philadelphia, author, 1873; *Out West*, Los Angeles, California, published by Land of Sunshine Co., Oct., 1902; *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, Appleton, N. Y., 1855; San Francisco, A. Roman & Co., August, 1904; *History of the Donner Party*, by C. F. McGlashan, Esq., H. F. Crocker Co., 1907. I am indebted for informa-

tion to the following persons: Miss E. Carrie Tshudy, of Lititz; Mr. Robert Livingston Jenkins, of Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa.; John G. Zook, author of History of Lititz, which book contains an account of the life of Sutter, the current files of The Lancaster Daily New Era.

Minutes of December Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., December 5.

The members of the Lancaster County Historical Society were in session this evening when they listened to a very entertaining paper, read by Prof. Jacob B. Landis, of Franklin and Marshall Academy, on "The Life and Work of General John A. Sutter," on whose land in California gold was discovered in 1848 by one Marshall, who was employed by Sutter on his estate. Prof. Landis had made a thorough search for material for his excellent paper, which was most complete in giving a history of the early gold excitement on the Pacific Coast.

The Society took action which will make its library more valuable to historical students and others. On motion of Dr. R. K. Buehrle, a resolution was adopted giving the use of the books of the library to those persons who are engaged in research work. Frequently inquiries are made at the public library for books along historical lines which are not found in the collection of that library. These inquiries could readily be supplied by the Historical library, but the books there were never available except when the librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, was there. Under the new arrangement, the librarian of the public library, Miss Myers, will have access to the books of the historical library, thus enlarging the scope of the public library, and increasing the usefulness of the Historical Society. The books of the latter will not, however, be allowed to be taken from the

building except by members, but strangers will be allowed to consult them at will in the library building.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—American Historical Association, annual report, Vol. I, 1911; Laws of Pennsylvania, 1913; Bureau of American Ethnology, Chippewa Music; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1912; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1912, Pt. IV; Vetoes by the Governor, 1913; Message of the Governor, 1913; Report of the State Librarian, 1912; Report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, 1912.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; The James Sprunt Historical Publications, 2 numbers, from the University of North Carolina; Annual Report of The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 4; Linden Hall Echo; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, part V; International Conciliation; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library.

A post card of the oldest known Landis Homestead, 1488, Hirzel, Switzerland, from D. B. Landis; History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Directory of the Principal Business Houses, 1869, from F. R. Diffenderffer; an original paper concerning the paving of King street, in the borough of Lancaster, 1802, from F. R. Diffenderffer; a number of the society's pamphlets, from Miss Rebecca Stamm; picture of General John A. Sutter, from the family of the late Captain John Bricker, Lititz; three

Hicks Almanacs, from George H. Rothermel.

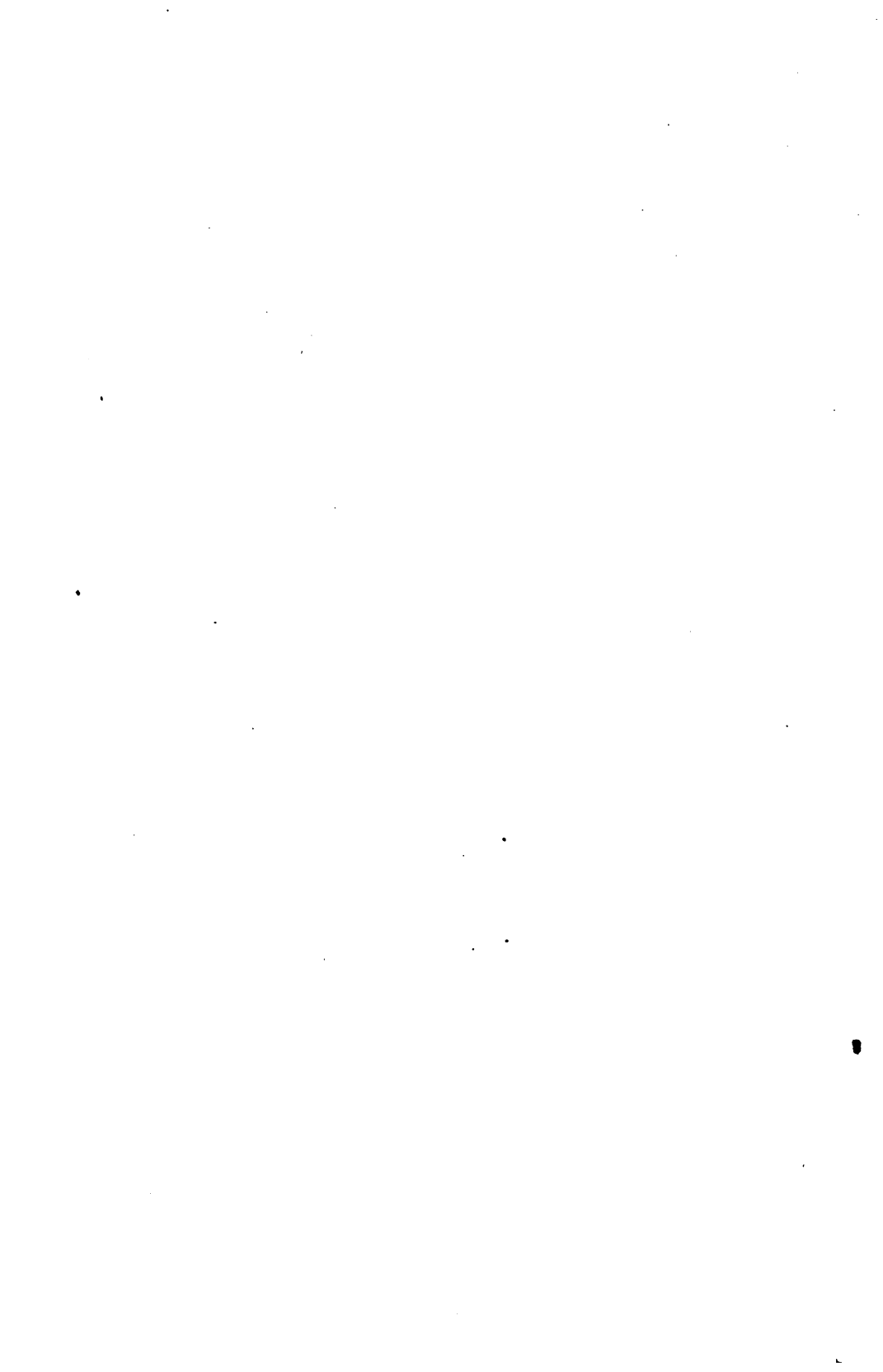
A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

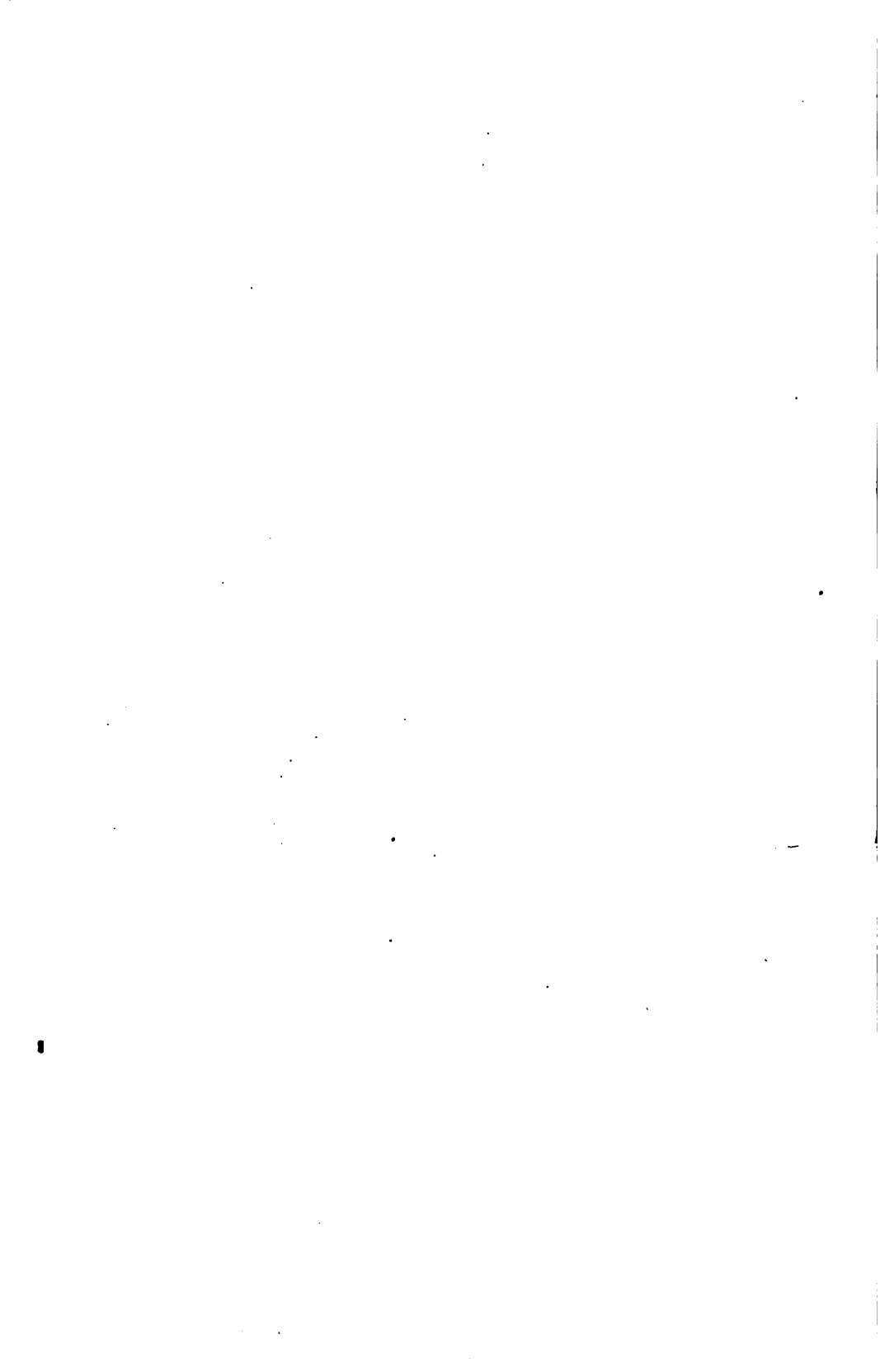
On motion the old officers were re-nominated for the ensuing year, the election to take place at the January meeting. The nominations were as follows: President, George Steinman; vice presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer and W. U. Hensel; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; recording secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; executive committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, John L. Summy, Monroe B. Hirsh.

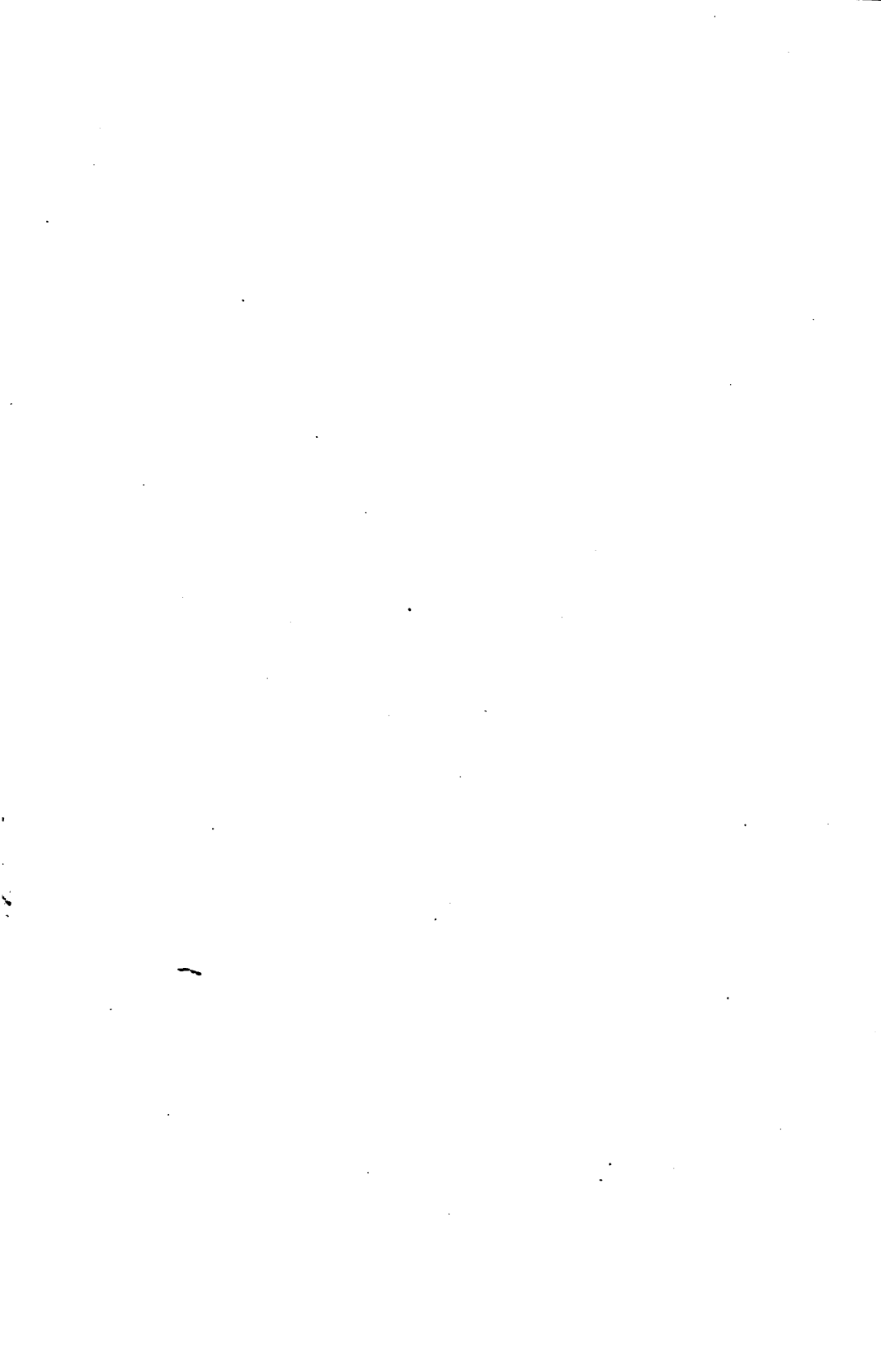
The following new members were elected: J. Newton Stauffer, Mrs. W. C. Sapp, Mrs. Walter C. Herr, W. Y. Haldy, A. A. Hubley, Harry B. Hostetter, Edward D. Ruth and C. H. Martin, of this city; Margaret Wade, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Estelle Bucher, of Mt. Joy.

The following were proposed for membership: D. H. Sensenig, of this city; Mrs. John Scott, of Philadelphia; Samuel S. Symons, Marietta; H. C. Symons, Millersville, and John G. Zook, Lititz.











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